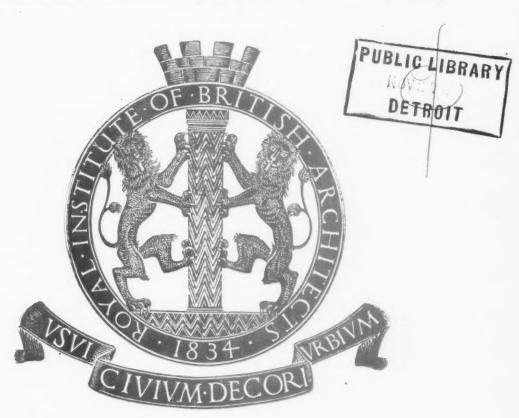
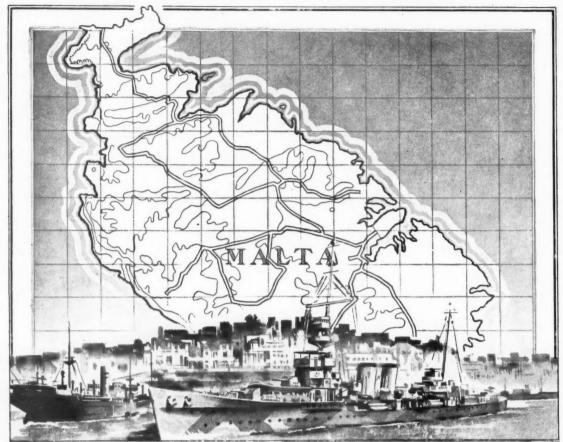
# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS



No. 66 PORTLAND PLACE W.I

PRICE ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



## It made all the difference to Malta G.C.

No area in Britain has been through heavier ordeals than Malta: none has been more successful in maintaining communications, carrying on uninterrupted A.R.P. Services and keeping a high level of morale amongst the people. In all this the wired broadcasting system of Rediffusion has played an acknowledged and decisive part.

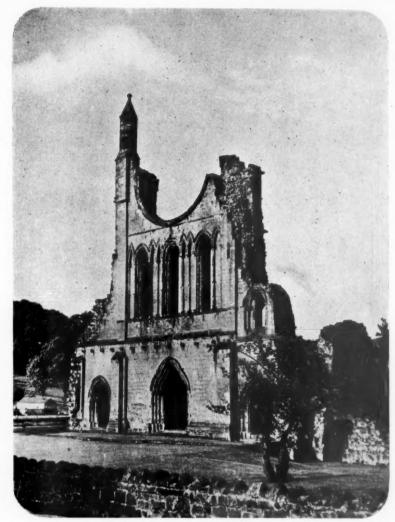
Rediffusion-this alternative means of re-

ceiving broadcast programmes—has been operating in many areas in this country throughout the war. It provides for every subscriber broadcast reception by wire direct from the studio—free of interference and unvarying in quality. It brings news and entertainment at the simple touch of a switch. It calls for no individual maintenance. And in time of emergency it can be switched over to the service of the public authority.



Issued by BROADCAST RELAY SERVICE LTD.

PROPRIETORS OF REDIFFUSION SERVICES AND MANUFACTURERS OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT VICTORIA STATION HOUSE, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.I. TELEPHONE VICTORIA 8831





BYLAND ABBEY

Founded in 1177, the Abbey has seen stirring days. Narrowly escaped capture by the Scots 1322. The Abbey Church, of which ruins now remain, is a fine example of English Gothic. Largest original Cistercian church in England with remains of magnificent round-headed windows. Large wheel window see ft. in diameter. Surrendered to the King's Agents in 1540.

Photo: "Yorkshire Dalesman."

Colour, austerity, movement, music and peacefulness — Yorkshire, by virtue of Nature's lavish craftsmanship, spreads all these to delight the mood of the beholder.

Against this background has sprung up a race, hardy and strong, and with an integrity of purpose which is reflected in the quality of the County's many manufactures—amongst which rank "Yorkshire" Tubes and "Yorkshire" Fittings.

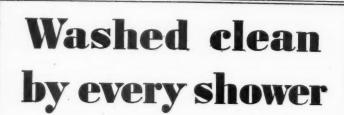
"Yorkshire" Copper Tubes and "Yorkshire" Fittings for hot and cold water, Heating, Gas and waste services.

The

YORKSHIRE COPPER WORKS

LIMITED

LEEDS



In dirt-laden atmospheres, ordinary textured facings are liable to become grimed, and to remain so. But here is a solution to the problem—Accrington "Nori" Ripple Rustic.

The rippled but unbroken surface offers little foothold for dirt, and is washed clean by every shower. A fresh and colourful exterior is maintained even in the midst of smoke and grime. The body is of engineering toughness and there is a pleasing range of permanent colours. Please ask for samples and full information.

Accrington BRICK & TILE

Have you used "Nori Ducal" Sand Moulded? They combine the pleasing irregularity of hand-made bricks with engineering strength and durability.

ACCRINGTON BRICK & TILE COMPANY - ACCRINGTON TELEPHONE 2684 ACCRINGTON TELEGRAMS "KILN, ACCRINGTON"

Bricks

ed?

ade

lity

The SITE-the FACTORY



Then fallenders CAR



The time is not far distant when we shall be considering the details of buildings required after the war. Sound design, efficient construction and modern equipment will be essentials.

High up in the equipment schedule must be placed the electrical requirements, more comprehensive than ever before. For this purpose there will be no better combination than the work of a first class electrical contractor using Callender cable . . . the cable with the world-wide reputation of long life and satisfactory service.

CALLENDER'S CABLE & CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD. HAMILTON HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, E.C.4

All over the World

## New source of light WILL AID ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

ALTHOUGH the use of Mazda Fluorescent Lamps is exclusively industrial at the moment, their versatility and efficiency are such that they will be in universal demand when peace returns once more.

BTH Research has played no small part in originating and developing fluorescent lighting, and the amazing Mazda Fluorescent Lamp gives a quality of light almost indistinguishable from daylight. It is, therefore, of immense value as a means of reinforcing daylight in those parts of a building remote from the windows, thereby increasing the effective floor space available.

Nor do the advantages end there. The Mazda Fluorescent Lamp gives nearly three times the light of the best tungsten lamp. At the present moment this feature

alone is the means of saving 200,000 tons of coal per annum.

The immediate post-war period holds the promise—indicated by present BTH Research—of major developments in fluorescent lamps which will be of particular interest to architects and planners. These developments will make inevitable the use of fluorescent lamps in every field of architectural and decorative lighting, especially those in which colour is an important factor.

Our Lighting Advisory Service will be ready, when released from present war service, to place their experience and technical resources at your disposal and to collaborate in producing the most modern, efficient and architecturally-pleasing lighting that research and science can achieve.



LIGHTING ADVISORY SERVICE

The British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Crown House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2



## Central Heating



WHAT are snow and ice—and a refreshing dip in a freezing mixture—to a seal! It depends upon no external improvised means of warmth;

nature has equipped it with a central heating system that defies the lowest temperature.

And what is winter to those who dwell or work in Crane-heated homes and buildings? Far less of a terror and hardship than it is to others; for Crane equipment, efficiently and economically, diffuses throughout room and corridor a genial and equable warmth that safeguards health and comfort. Crane Heating Equipment never fails to give complete satisfaction to Architect, Heating Engineer and Client



Crane Radiators, made in sizes and designs to meet all requirements, in combination with Crane Boilers, ensure maximum heating and economy.

## CRANE

HEATING EQUIPMENT
FOR THE HOME OR LARGE BUILDING

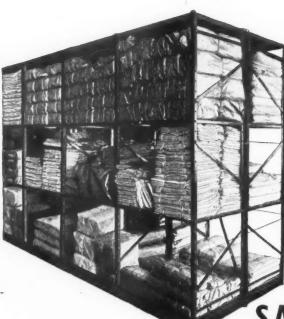
CRANE LTD · 45/51 LEMAN STREET · LONDON · E.



SAVE STORAGE SPACE Sankey-Sheldon Shelving makes the most of every cubic foot of storage space. It is built entirely of standardised stove-enamelled steel parts giving ample strength in a light, space-saving structure. Shelves and partitions are adjustable, thus allowing the exact spacing that the goods require. Expansion or alteration of the installation is simple. Open shelves can be converted to closed shelves or have any of the standard fitments added at any time. Sankey-Sheldon Steel Shelving and Bins are fire-

resisting, vermin-proof and easily cleaned. They are not a landlord's fixture. Bring your storage problems to Sankey-Sheldon.

STORE IN STEEL

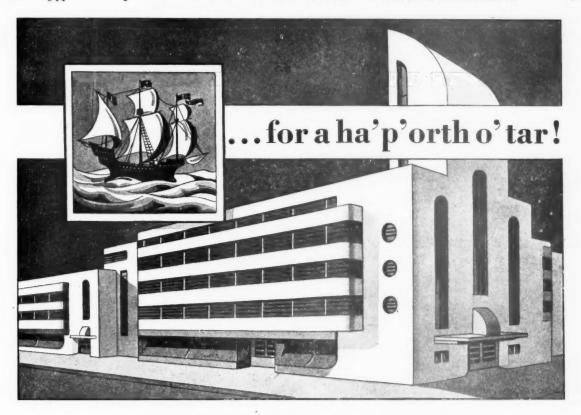


SANKEY-SHELDON

STEEL EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE

Chief Office • 46 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4
Enquiries to Sankey-Sheldon, Dept. J.R. 46 Cannon Street, E.C.4

ALSO HARRIS & SHELDON, LTD. MAKERS OF SHOPS



It is a far cry from the illustrious ships of Raleigh, Blake and Howe to the modern factory giants of steel and concrete. Yet on one vital point of detail there is the closest possible connection.

For instance, the stalwart old shipwrights who fashioned and wrought those sturdy ships of oak established a rule which has become proverbial. The rule was never to "spoil the ship for a ha'p'orth o' tar." That, indeed, would have violated the law of a noble craft.

Yet to-day modern architecture, with its insistence on vast window areas conforming to the general pattern of new-world efficiency, may be spoiling the structure by the lack of proper window mechanism-a mere enough detail when all is considered, but never-the-less of supreme importance.

Arens, the specialists, make it their business to put these great window areas under smooth, silent control by the simple touch of handle or slide. They add that degree of up-to-date efficiency which is in true conformity with modern building needs.

ARENS CONTROLS LIMITED EAST CROYDON · SURREY TUNSTALL ROAD

Telephones: ADDISCOMBE 3051/4 Telegrams: UNICONTROL, Phone, London

831/3, WARWICK ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, 11 Telephone: ACOCKS GREEN 0786





The world's most important buildings are STEEL-FRAMED

THE BRITISH STEELWORK ASSOCIATION







EACH MAN TO HIS OWN TRADE

## ROSSER & RUSSELL LTD

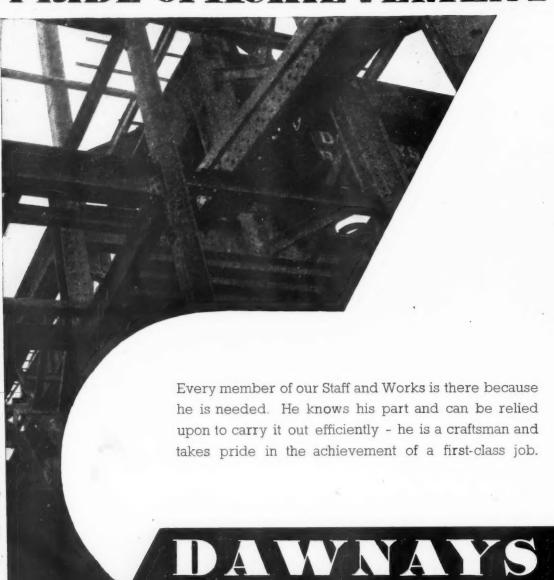
SPECIALISE

CENTRAL HEATING, HOT WATER SUPPLY. VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING,

30-31 CONDUIT ST LONDON. W.I. TEL. MAYFAIR 8382 BANK LOW MILLS. MARSH LANE LEEDS TEL. 20911-2



## IDE of ACHIEVEMENT





"Revolutionary" is a much-abused word in advertising terminology, but it may be said with truth that the introduction and development of the tubular steel section revolutionised scaffolding technique and constructional method. As the inventors and pioneers we have been primarily concerned in all the stages of progress and development, and we are the largest and most experienced scaffolding organisation in the country.

## SCAFFOLDING (GREAT BRITAIN) LTD

SAUNDERTON · PRINCES RISBOROUGH · BUCKS LONDON OFFICE: PLOUGH LANE, S.W.17

Branches and Depots Throughout the Country

Napoleon III, at the Tuileries banquets which marked the zenith of the Second Empire, made use of "the rare metal aluminium" for cutlery. In the belief that aluminium would be of value for military equipment, he granted funds to further research, but it was not until many years later that the metal was produced in appreciable quantities.

Today the uses of aluminium are many and widespread: tomorrow, it may revolutionise many industries. Authoritative advice is available on every aspect of the use and fabrication of aluminium alloys—the combined technical experience of a great industry is at the disposal of all intending users.

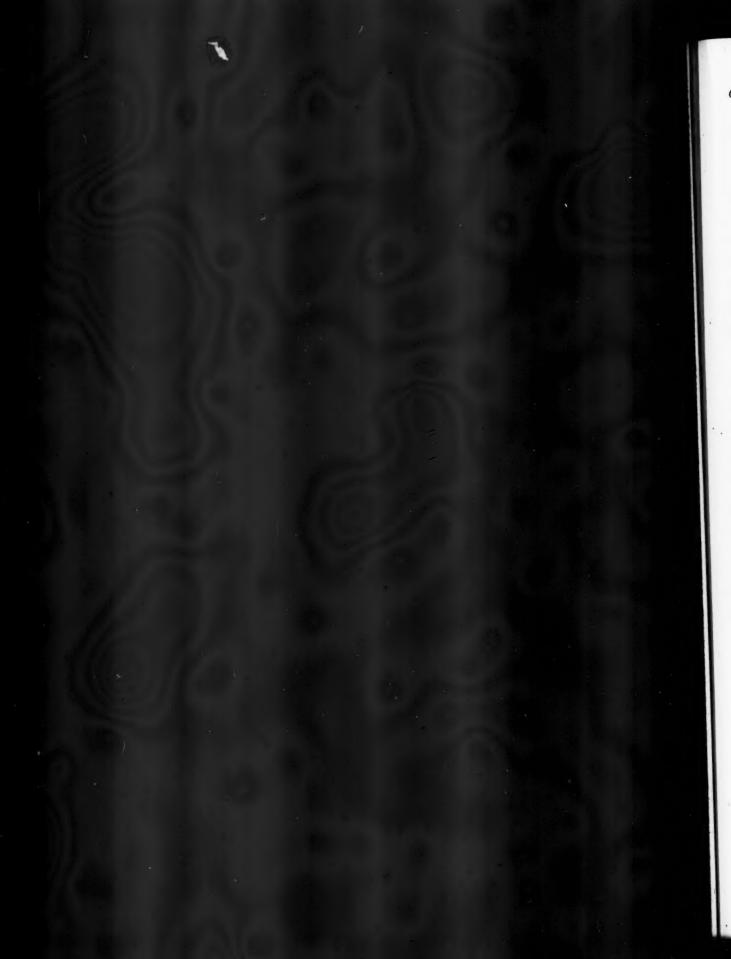
UNION CHAMBERS 63 TEMPLE ROW BIRMINGHAM 2





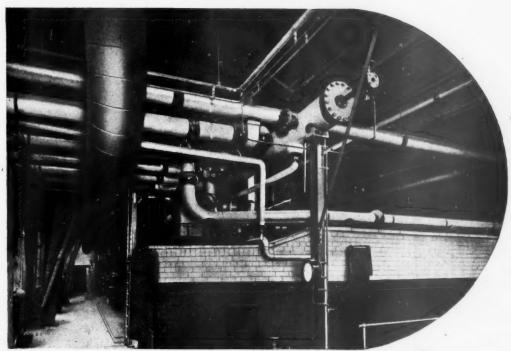
WROUGHT LIGHT ALLOYS DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION





## AIR CONDITIONING

- VENTILATING •
- **HEATING**



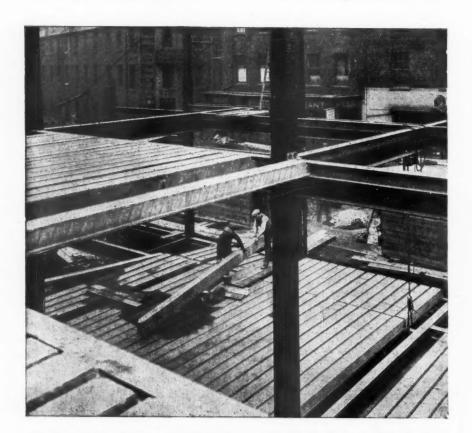
View of Boiler House comprising Six Lancashire Boilers for servicing a very large Air Conditioning Plant by Cheethams of Oldham. Note Ventilating Duct in the Boiler House. Cheethams OF OLDHAM

H. CHEETHAM & CO LTD. MANCHESTER STREET, OLDHAM.

'PHONE: MAIN 3881-2-3. " 'GRAMS: 'HYGROLIT.' OLDHAM.

Heating & Ventilating Engineers

## SIEGWART PRECAST FLOORS



## READY FOR POST-WAR RE-BUILDING

SIEGWART FIREPROOF FLOOR COMPANY LIMITED Croxley Green, Rickmansworth, Herts. Tel.: Rickmansworth 2268/9 Branches: BIRMINGHAM, LEICESTER, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW



Just one of the jobs which we designed, fabricated and then erected. Our Design and Drawing Offices are at your disposal for any type of work in the category of Constructional Engineering and Bridge Building. We are fully equipped to deal with light, medium and heavy structures, Welded or Riveted.

## WRIGHT ANDERSON & CO. LTD.

CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERS & BRIDGE BUILDERS
GATESHEAD, CO. DURHAM

LONDON OFFICE: REGENT HOUSE, KINGSWAY, W.C.2

Telephones: Gateshead 72246. Holborn 9811

Telegrams: "Construct, Gateshead"

Contractors to :-

ADMIRALTY, WAR OFFICE, AIR MINISTRY, MINISTRY OF WORKS, CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES



RELIABILITY
GATESHEAD.CO.DURHAM



On Active Service

# Electricity, the essence of war industry,

will enter the service of peace with a great new skill and adaptability. In the homes of the future Electricity will be required not only for cooking, heating, water-heating, and refrigeration, but also for a multitude of minor uses calling for clean, cheap, *flexible* power.

Architects and builders concerned with the planning of new services in premises to be built or rebuilt are invited to make the fullest use of the advisory service offered by the British Electrical Development Association.

The Electrical Section at the Building Centre, Maddox Street, London, W.I, provides an interesting illustration of electrical applications in domestic and industrial premises.



## JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

3rd Series No. 12]

OCTOBER 1944

[Vol. 51



SOVIET ARCHITECTS AT A BRITISH ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

Mr. K. Alabyan, Vice-President of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture, and other Soviet architects looking at photographs from an exhibition of British historical architecture recently sent to the U.S.S.R. by the Ministry of Information. The persons in the group, from left to right, are: Nikolai Kolley, Member of the Academy of Architecture, Vice-Chairman of VOKS Architects Section; Andrei Burov, member of VOKS Architects Section; Karo Alabyan, Member, Academy of Architecture, Chairman of VOKS Architects Section; Professor David Arkin, Secretary of VOKS Architects Section; Andrei Chaldymov, Director of the Moscow Institute of Architecture. The Soviet Academy of Architecture has recently sent a message of goodwill to the R.I.B.A.—"with whom," the message ran, "we are linked not only by common professional interests but also by the singleness of the great tasks for which both our peoples are waging a selfless struggle against barbarous Nazism, the enemy of all culture and progress." Mr. Alabyan also promised a further gift of books in return for books received from Britain

#### CONTENTS

	PAGE								PAGE
Soviet Architects at a British Architectural Exhibition		PLANNING IN THE	WEST	INDIES				 	315
IN Moscow	301	Notes						 	317
GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ON PLANNING	302	Correspondence						 	318
PLANNING BY LEASE CONTROL. BY HENRY W. WELLS, F.S.I., F.A.I.	303	OBITUARIES						 	320
REHOUSING IN EUROPE. REPORT OF A DISCUSSION MEETING HELD		BOOK REVIEWS	* 15	* *			* *	 * *	321
AT THE R.I.B.A. ON 16 AUGUST	308	Accession List			0 *	0.0		 	323
Housing Manual, 1944	313	MEMBERSHIP LISTS						 	326
ANCIENT MONUMENT CONSERVATION IN FRANCE: THE WORK OF	0 0	NOTICES	* *					 * *	328
S.H.A.E.F. Fine Arts and Archives Section	315	MEMBERS' COLUMN						 	328
									D

IN

to

cu

as

to

Ju

in

le

al

ca

ar

le

sq

m

In

Su

by

ha

ex

ar

sta

to

ch

is

la

no

la

to

### MEMORANDUM by the R.I.B.A. on

- 1. THE GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER ON THE CONTROL OF LAND USE.
- 2. THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING BILL.
- 3. THE HOUSING (TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION) BILL.

Sent to the Ministers concerned and to Members of Parliament.

The Royal Institute of British Architects as a body intimately concerned with the subject matter of the above-named White Paper and Bills have set up a Committee to examine the terms and purpose of the Government Policy as expressed in these Bills now before Parliament and the White Paper which has not yet been considered by Parliament.

As a result of the Committee's work, the Royal Institute wish to place their considered opinions and findings before you:

#### Finding No. 1.

That, should the Government White Paper be accepted as a total policy it cannot be construed as a fulfilment of the charge to the Minister of Town and Country Planning as contained in the Act of 1943 which makes provision in connection with his appointment. The function of this Minister is stated to be: "The duty of securing consistency and continuity in the framing and execution of a national policy with respect to the use and development of land throughout England and Wales." (Section I. Appointment and Function of Minister of Town and Country Planning.)

#### Finding No. 2.

That the several and distinct powers sought in the above-named Bills must be related to a co-ordinated National Policy only to be secured by the preparation of a graphic plan.

#### The White Paper.

The White Paper states:-

- (a) "Proposals for controlling the use of land are bound to raise again issues which for many years have been the subject of keen political controversy. The Government recognise that no proposals on this subject—on which widely divergent views are held with conviction—can be wholly satisfactory to all shades of opinion." (See Foreword.) It is considered that these issues may become reasonably resolved through the agency of a National Plan to the satisfaction of all shades of opinion.
- (b) "The Government believes that a National and positive policy for the right use of land can best be evolved by a continuous process of collaboration between local and central authorities and the individual citizen." (See Conclusion.) This declaration can only be accepted if it is placed in context with a defined and co-ordinated National Policy.
- (c) The Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act, 1943, makes all land in England and Wales subject to a resolution to prepare a Scheme under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, but this Act is local in its application and is in no way related to a co-ordinated National Policy.

The obstacles to the preparation of efficient local planning proposals lie in the absence of any clear estimate of :—

- (a) The drift of industry.
- (b) The drift of population.
- (c) The effect upon a local problem of the action by Ministerial, Administrative and Statutory Authorities together with private enterprise which are outside the area of local control.

It seems clear, therefore, that to enable efficient local planning proposals to be prepared, it is essential that direction be given to enable planning authorities to foresee their development needs over a term of years, and to prepare their schemes with a sense of security and continuity. This can only be achieved by means of a Graphic National Plan.

Graphic National Plan.

A National Policy based on a Graphic National Plan would inform authorities responsible for planning proposals on the following points:—

- 1. Their relationship:
  - (a) to adjoining areas;
  - (b) to co-ordinated National transport facilities.
- 2. Their expectation as to:
  - (a) Industrial settlement or decentralisation;
  - (b) Population and the consequent need for services and amenities;
  - (c) Land subject to a National policy, preservation for agriculture, recreation, building development or other special purposes such as National Parks.

This information will enable public and private amenities, such as those for education and medical services, to be distributed in the most effective and economical manner.

The Royal Institute of British Architects is at present engaged upon the preparation of a Graphic National Plan and this clearly indicates the simplification of many problems which appear to be insurmountable when viewed in isolation. It affords that essential information upon which local planning can be continuously developed.

Town and Country Planning Bill.

The need for powers to acquire land by compulsory purchase for immediate and urgent requirements is not disputed. It is emphasised, however, that unless such immediate acquisition of land for the various urgent purposes arising in consequence of the war, is also related to needs beyond this temporary emergency, any attempt at creating a rational, constant and continuous development in respect of the use of land will be irretrievably lost.

Housing (Temporary Accommodation) Bill.

The acquisition of land for temporary housing accommodation must be based upon a policy parallel with that for permanent development and must have due regard to the future permanent use of such land as related to the scheme of National development.

The Royal Institute, therefore, does not hesitate to make the following recommendation:

#### Recommendation.

That inasmuch as the Government suggests (in paragraph 40 of the White Paper) that the form to be taken by future legislation will depend on the attitude of Parliament to the White Paper, it is essential that the White Paper be at once considered by Parliament, and that Parliament be asked to accept the principle of a co-ordinated National Policy based on a Graphic National Plan being the guide for the use and development of land in England and Wales.

September, 1944.

ing

ven

ent

h a

by

uld

the

and

for

her

ies.

ted

ged

arly

ear

ords

be

ase

t is

n of

e of

icy,

ious

ost.

tion

ent

ent

ent.

the

40

tion

per, by

iple

nal l in

## PLANNING BY LEASE CONTROL

By HENRY W. WELLS, F.S.I., F.A.I.

War Damage and Reconstruction Areas Officer to the Ministry of Town and Country Planning.

The Town and Country Planning Bill now before Parliament enables Local Authorities to acquire and lease land for development and redevelopment. The new powers provide the Authorities with a new machine by which they can control the planning and re-planning of parts of their areas. This paper, which was contributed by the author to the recent Town and Country Planning Summer School at St. Andrews, is an attempt to set out some of the problems with which Local Authorities will be faced when implementing their proposed new powers

#### INTRODUCTORY.

I. Most of us will agree that we are watching at this moment a social revolution—a symptom of which is a national awakening to the necessity of the right use of land. I believe that in the post-war world we shall see a new Renaissance. Changes in this country even at their most rapid are gradual. Traditional customs are seldom thrown completely overboard all at once; as a nation we are proud of our capacity to mould old habits to suit new conditions. British revolutions are adaptations. Just as the modern Architect-planners are influenced by the best in British historical planning such as the village green or London Square, and are adapting the original conceptions to suit the present need, so are our legislators adapting traditional customs and principles.

2. It is not therefore surprising to find that in the Town and Country Planning Bill now before Parliament the Government legislators have, perhaps subconsciously, selected as a basic principle the one traditional custom from the muddle of British law relating to land ownership-a custom which has brought about and preserved most of the urban planning of which we can boast. I refer to the leasehold system of land ownership and the custom of granting building leases to developers. The leasehold system, particularly during the 18th and early 19th centuries, was the instrument of planning by which the dignified squares of London, the lovely terraces of Bath and other examples were created. It has also become an ingenious and effective means of controlling the development once it has taken place. In other words it permits the landowner to plan positively and subsequently to control the use to which the buildings are put, and to protect the architecture from irresponsible commercialism.

3. The wise landowner watches his estate as a whole and to him his estate is a living thing, but like a living thing subject at times to ill-health. The health of the estate may be endangered by factors outside his control. The areas around his estate may have slowly changed in character with the result that it is, for example, no longer a fashionable area where the quality reside, and many houses are empty. The landlord can in these circumstances decide to take one of several courses. He can consent to the houses being let off in apartments which might be the first step towards creating a slum, or consent to the houses being used for commercial purposes provided the elevations are not marred by the ugly display of advertisements. He has his choice, but there is one important limitation. Seldom, if ever, is his estate a sufficiently large unit for him to disregard, in making his choice, the changes that are taking place on adjoining land. In the long run he has to give in to circumstances and now to the dictates of Interim Development Control which may not always coincide with his own aims.

4. In the leasehold system, the ground landlords discovered a sound planning machine over two centuries ago and until comparatively recently, subject to the limitations I have just mentioned—a very effective machine.

5. The Town and Country Planning Bill, by giving local authorities wide powers of land acquisition, puts them in some ways into a similar position as the private ground landlords, with this important advantage that they, unlike the historical landlords, will be able to control their estates with proper regard to the pattern of the whole neighbourhood.

6. Perhaps this Bill is a signpost to the future. Perhaps in the years to come all development will be controlled by a Central Planning Authority, through machinery comparable with that of ground leases, who knows? One thing is, however, certain; if this Bill becomes law, planning by lease control will be on trial during the next few years.

7. It is, therefore, of paramount interest at this time that the procedure, problems, advantages and dangers, of what I have named "planning by lease control," which is really another name for Estate Management, should be examined and well understood.

8. Of the many planning problems the reconstruction of our blitzed cities is the most important. In order to facilitate and expedite their reconstruction the Government are proposing municipal ownership of the devastated areas and the control of the redevelopment of their ruined centres through the granting of municipal building leases. This paper is written with particular regard to the urgent problem of War Damage Reconstruction, although most of the issues discussed will arise wherever sizable areas are acquired and redeveloped by local authorities under the varied powers of acquisition and subsequent disposal proposed in the Bill.

9. For the purpose of this paper I am assuming that the Bill becomes law in its present published form. I propose to treat the new powers in three parts:—

(1) Disposal Procedure and Problems.

(2) Control after Disposal.

(3) Advantages and Dangers of planning by lease control.

PART I. DISPOSAL PROCEDURE AND PROBLEMS
10. In practice it will be found unworkable to regard the detailed planning, the acquisition and subsequent disposal of a reconstruction area as separate or clearly defined stages. The outline planning (i.e. layout of roads, use zoning) is, however, a preliminary and separate stage and will cover a much wider region than the reconstruction area. Once this is settled the detailed planning of the area to be acquired can be considered. At this stage the problems which we are examining to-day begin.

Detailed Planning must be related to negotiations with developers

11. Consideration of the detailed plan raises the awkward problem of how to satisfy the requirements of the owners who will be displaced. Clearly this cannot be settled even tentatively without consultation with the owners. But an owner is primarily interested in the financial implications of the proposed transactions and it is unlikely that he will give serious thought to the location of his new premises until he has some indication as to (1) the acquisition cost of his existing site; (2) the ground rent of suitable alternative sites in the new layout; (3) the cost of the building which the local Planning Authority will require him to build under the building lease. The financial issues arising out of the acquisition and subsequent disposal are therefore unavoidably introduced at the formative stage of the detailed plan. Failure to recognise this may lead to an unworkable plan. Besides it is against the spirit of the Bill which (in Section 15) throws as measure of responsibility on the Local Authority to consider the claims to be rehoused of those who will be displaced. This is an immense task. The original reconstruction area has been disintegrated and the parts have to be fitted together so

i s s c i fi

n s n t A t b a t l

q ii fe th b n a

a

p

n T

a

O St

p iii R

p

p

fi

p

0

g tl u tl

C

C

p

Si

L

far as desirable in an orderly fashion which should be as fair as possible to each and all particularly from the financial aspect. This is not a function that can be left to the planner alone because it involves questions of land values and building costs.

#### Interests concerned in the detailed planning

12. The existing set-up of some Local Authorities is, if the officials work as a team, capable of dealing with this fundamental problem, but for other Local Authorities it may be advisable to appoint a specially qualified co-ordinator to undertake this and other tasks in connection with the organisation of the redevelopment of the reconstruction area. The disposal after acquisition, that is to say, the terms of the building lease, particularly the ground rent, and the conditions governing the erection and subsequent control of the building, are primarily the concern of the Local Authority. The disposal must, however, under the Bill be sanctioned by the Minister. This, it seems to me, may postulate very close administrative arrangements between the Local Authority and the Ministry of Town and Country Planning unless the speed of reconstruction is to be seriously braked. Furthermore, the acquisition negotiations are likely to be in the hands of the District Valuer. We are, therefore, faced with this state of affairs. It is impossible to disassociate the detailed planning from the acquisition and the disposal negotiations, and at least four interests are consequently concerned, the owners, the Local Authority, the Valuation Office, and the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. Each of these interests should be in the picture as soon as the detailed planning of the reconstruction is commenced and should be in regular consultation as the plan is being evolved.

13. Practically speaking every important Local Authority official is now deeply interested. The Town Clerk, the Town Planner (Consultant or Official), Architect (Consultant or Official), Engineer or Surveyor, Treasurer, Valuation Officer or the equivalent and the heads of the public services departments. Statutory Undertakers are also very much concerned. The detailed plan is taking shape as the requirements of the developers become known and as these requirements are fitted into an architectural conception. At the same time the form of building lease, together with the rent and the restrictions that will be incorporated therein is the subject of negotiations with the prospective building lessees, at any rate with those who are likely to develop large or key sites.

#### The Lease or Building Agreement

14. I do not anticipate a standard form of building lease. Local Authorities will wish to adapt the customary practice which prevails in their district. Some will prefer to enter into Building Agreements which will specify in some detail, complete with plans the building to be erected by the building lessee and, subsequently, on completion of the building to their satisfaction they will formally grant a lease. Others will prefer to grant building leases in the first instance, the Control of the development in the latter method being provided in the lease by some such words as "and shall erect a building or buildings to the satisfaction of the Council." The owner will naturally enough wish to know if the second procedure is followed in what way he will have to satisfy the Council as to the design and construction of the building before he signs the counterpart lease. But these matters will be agreed outside the terms of any formal deed. The second method has advantages in that complete flexibility as to a building's design can be maintained until and while it is erected, but there are also the dangers which arise out of a flexible control. On the whole, I think the latter method is preferable so long as there is goodwill on both sides.

#### Control of Design through the Lease

15. When discussing the problem of architectural control it must never be forgotten that in so far as our war devastated city centres are concerned the acquisition, disposal, and physical reconstruction may take many years, perhaps fifteen to twenty.

Although we hope that the conditions and the powers available to Local Authorities will be different from what they were forty years ago and will enable rapid progress to be made, it should be mentioned that Kingsway, London, a comparatively small area, took seventeen years to be fully developed. During a period of this length views as to design and construction will change. The original City Architect's conception of the completed development may become lost as a result of attempts of his successors to stamp the development with their own and in their view more up-to-date ideas. Here is a great danger which may result in the completed scheme presenting a hotch-pot of ideas, or only a half-hearted attempt to regard it as one architectural conception. I do not think the planning, that is to say the layout of roads and open spaces and use-zoning, is subject to the same danger because this will have become more or less established during the first few years of reconstruction.

16. The problem of architectural control by the Local Authority over the developers in a Reconstruction Area is fraught with snares. Although I do not consider it one for full examination in this paper there are one or two random comments which I should like to make.

17. Firstly, the powers given by the Bill to the Local Authorities to control the architectural design of buildings to be erected in the reconstruction area will be as absolute as is possible to give anyone who is not himself the actual developer.

18. Secondly, if these powers are so used that they place on the developer a burden which is likely to become a financial load the effects may be disastrous to the economy of the area.

19. Thirdly, it seems to me that the architectural control must be in the hands of one person. Any attempt at control by Committee has not in the past proved successful. The Local Authority should, in my view, be prepared to give freedom of action to one architect, and his successors must be of the same school of thought, with the same freedom, if the completed scheme is to have some semblance of uniformity.

20. Fourthly, if it could be so arranged, I think there would be advantages, if the Local Authority insisted in the building lease that the architect to the developers worked in consultation with, as opposed to approval by, the Local Authority's appointed architect. This is a practice on some private landed urban estates.

#### Control of Structure and Bye-laws

21. So much for the control of architectural design. I should now like to touch on the control of building construction. The 1936 Model Bye-laws and various Local Acts and in London the London Building Act are likely to be out of date in the light of post-war building construction innovations.

22. The Bill provides a power for the Minister to suspend bylaws and Local Acts. It would be tragic, in my view, if the proper reconstruction of city centres was hampered by unnecessarily restrictive or out of date building codes. The initiative to remove the obstacles seems to lie with the Local Authorities, although guidance may be forthcoming from the central government. I hope that the initiative will be taken.

## Danger of enforcing ideas against those of interested

23. The prime consideration of the Local Authority must be the rehabilitation and improvement of the economy of the area. Every other consideration must be subordinated to that. A beautiful and architecturally perfect city centre is useless except as a museum piece unless it is also a commercial proposition. Any attempt to impose ideas which do not meet with the approval of commercial and industrial interests as well as the man in the street, produces either stalemate or a white elephant either of which may ruin the prospects of the Local Authority, as a healthy economic unit. These interests and the town's people must therefore be in sympathy with the intentions of the Authority at all stages. But beauty and utility can and should be compatible.

ble

rty

be

ea.

of

ge.

ted

his

eir

nay

eas.

ral

the

the

rity

rith

ion

h I

ties

in

ive

on

oad

ust

by

cal

of

me

eted

uld

ling

tion

ited

ban

uld The

the

t of

hv-

the

un-

The

ocal

the

ken.

ted

t be

rea.

A

cept

ion.

oval

the

r of

lthy

nust

ority

be

#### Danger of over-estimating prosperity of locality

24. An attempt on the part of the Local Authority to plan on the basis of hoped-for but as yet unproven increases in commerce, industry or population may result in large areas remaining undeveloped which is just the way to prevent the hoped-for increases. For example, the shopping floor space in a reconstructed commercial centre must be related to a previous floor space and any increase or decrease calculated on reasonably certain tendencies. The control over the disposal of land and its previous planning must be related at all times to supported facts and trends, not to desires which so often subsequently prove to be no more than transitory whims.

## Advantage of provisional settlements with developers before Inquiry

25. It may be that when the Bill has gone through the Parliamentary mincing machine, the Minister, under certain circumstances, will have to hold an inquiry which, although not nominally, is, in effect, an inquiry into the detailed planning of the reconstruction area. If this proves to be the case, the Local Authority may be pressed to answer queries on the details of the control to be exercised through the leases and on the rent to be asked for sites, from those interested in the replanning of the area from the point of view of finding suitable new sites. Although there may be no obligation on the Local Authority to answer such questions the asking of them may prove to be embarrassing, for it may give the Counsel acting for an objector plenty of scope for being obstructive if not attempting to ridicule. It would therefore be wise on the part of the Local Authority to get, before the inquiry, provisional agreement on these points with as many intending developers as possible, particularly those who are being displaced and desire to reconstruct within the proposed acquisition area. In any case, as I suggested earlier, the detailed planning of the central area should proceed parallel with the negotiations for the subsequent disposals including the financial arrangements.

#### No "Highest Bidder" policy

26. The terms of the Bill seem to imply that the Local Authority must not pursue a highest bidder policy in disposing of their land. This rules out any idea of letting sites on building lease by public auction, a method at present adopted by some Local Authorities on their Corporation Estates. There may be, in the post-war scramble, an inclination on the part of intending developers, particularly, I think, shopping interests, to overbid their hands in order to secure key positions. This, as the earlier history of Regent Street, London, demonstrates, may lead to unfortunate, possibly disastrous results. Many areas and individual properties have become almost derelict because the ground landlord had accepted high rents, agreed during a boom period, only to find that his lessees subsequently became insolvent as the tide of prosperity ebbed.

#### **Ground Rent and Premiums**

27. There is one way, in my opinion, of providing some safeguard against this, and I suggest with the greatest respect that the following is considered by Local Authorities as a rule for universal application. Avoid accepting, unless it is impracticable, the full value of the land by way of ground rent alone, but capitalise some of the ground rental value and accept the capitalised value as a premium thus keeping the lessee's annual commitments by way of rent on the low side. This at least prevents the properties being saddled with high rents should land values fall. From my own experience such a policy is a considerable help in maintaining the prosperity of an estate and more often than not is appreciated by the lessees.

#### Loading later years of lease at expense of earlier years

28. One other warning on this matter. It is customary to allow the building lessee a year or two at a peppercorn rent, or a longer period during which the rent rises at regular intervals. This is an accepted and fair policy. But if the custom is used

as a means of loading the later years of the lease with a high rent at the expense of the earlier years then when the full rent has been reached the results may be disastrous.

#### An equivalent site at equivalent value

29. I have already referred to the Local Authorities' obligation to satisfy as far as reasonable the requirements of the displaced owner who wishes to return to the reconstruction area. The question as to what is reasonable is clearly a difficult one. The economic effect of the reconstruction proposals is untried. There is an element of speculation against which it is impossible to safeguard. The value of the land in its redeveloped state is un-There are likely to be great differences of opinion. Some people will maintain that the land value of a city centre as reconstructed will be greater than before, others will argue that increased building costs and the uncertainty as to the future of the district must have a depressing effect on the value of the land as compared with its 1939 value and acquisition price. I suggest that the maxim which the Local Authorities should apply in their negotiations with the displaced owner who wishes to return should be "to provide him with a site of equivalent area and equivalent value to his original site at equivalent annual value." This maxim cannot, however, be hard and fast, for some owners will want larger or more important sites and the acceptance of their wishes may be in the interests of the quick rehabilitation of the area. The application of the maxim, at least, fixes a datum line from which it is possible to scale up or down in negotiations with the owners according to the difference in size and importance of the new site over the old. In these negotiations the Local Authorities have a very difficult task. It is a question of striking the right balance between a sympathetic and a purely business approach to the problem.

#### PART II. CONTROL AFTER DISPOSAL

go. The extent of the control over the Reconstruction Area subsequent to its development is settled for the length of the lease (say 99 years) by the terms of the lease. The maintenance of, the physical alteration to, the use and even who is to occupy buildings can be controlled subject to certain common law rulings by the terms of the lease.

I propose to deal with control after disposal under two headings:-

(1) Use and Occupiers.

(2) Maintenance and Alterations.

#### (1) USE AND OCCUPIERS

### Lessee must obtain Local Authority's consent to change

31. The control over the use of a property or a part thereof can clearly be made much more absolute and refined in a lease than under planning powers. The control can be exercised positively, that is to say the terms of the lease can oblige the essee to use the property for a specified purpose or negatively, that is to say the lease can include a list of uses to which the premises are not to be put. In either case the lease ought to stipulate that the use of building cannot be changed without the Local Authority's consent. It is established law that this consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. Furthermore, Section 84 of the Law of Property Act, 1925, gives certain rights to a lessee as to the removal or modification of a restrictive covenant if the character of the neighbourhood in which his property is situated has changed. The possession by the lessees of these two legal rights prevents the Local Authorities' control over use being fully absolute. But if the lease is drafted in the proper way and the Local Authority reasonable the lessees should never have to fall back on their rights in order to secure a change of the permitted use of their premises.

#### Strong control over use of buildings

32. I have said that the control over use through the instrument of the lease is more refined than can be secured through planning powers. It is, for instance, possible to distinguish between the various types of commercial use. The Local Authority can thus watch a reconstructed commercial centre from the point of view of keeping a right balance between one kind of trade and another. It is a common practice on private estates for the landlord to refuse in a shopping street the assignment or sub-letting of a lease to a trader who wishes to establish himself as a rival to a similar kind of trader who is satisfactorily fulfilling the requirements of the locality. No general rule can be made on this point. For instance it might be a mistake to allow ten grocers in a street of fifty shops, but certain trades, particularly those with a professional flavour (e.g. Hairdressers and Antique Dealers) prosper if they are collected together in one street or locality-this applies more particularly to large communities.

#### Arbitration in event of dispute over suggested change of use

33. The right use of buildings and land is the prime object of Town and Country Planning. The exceptionally strong position of the Local Authority to regulate for all time the detailed use of buildings within the boundaries of their reconstruction area is therefore probably one of the most important effects of the Bill. It is worth noting that unless the Minister makes a special provision in his approval to the initial disposal it appears that these subsequent changes of use within the broad classifications of land use (e.g. commercial, residential) are, subject to the two limitations mentioned in para. 31, at the discretion of the Local Authority, there being no right of appeal to the Minister. For the sake, therefore, of securing fairness between owner and Local Authority it might be worth considering the inclusion in the lease of a clause which provided for some sort of arbitration machinery in the event of disagreement arising on a proposed change of use.

#### Assignments and sub-lets

34. The lease should also require the lessee to obtain the landlord's (i.e. the Local Authority's) consent to assignments and sublets. This is the normal practice. The Local Authority can thus in theory exert some control over the actual occupiers of the properties. Obviously where the landlord is a democratically elected Local Government it is difficult to refuse a sublet on the grounds that the Local Authority do not like the face or are doubtful about the bank balance of the proposed sublessee. But in one respect the power to vet assignments and sub-lets may be useful, that is, in the prevention of unjustified profiteering. I mentioned earlier (para. 26) the implied obligation which is put by the Bill on the Local Authority not to follow a highest bidder policy in disposing of the land acquired under

## Prevention of unjustified profiteering in beneficial

35. It follows that certain lessees (particularly those who have been treated sympathetically because they were displaced by the acquisition) may hold beneficial leases. These lessees could, unless prevented, sell their beneficial leases for cash immediately after the lease had been granted to them. They could also sublet at a profit rent. Either action would be against the spirit of the initial bargain. It is probable that a clause in the lease requiring no more than the Local Authority's consent to an assignment or a sub-let of the lease will not in itself be strong enough to prevent profiteering of this sort. It has, I believe, been suggested that one way of safeguarding against this form of profiteering is to prevent an assignment or sub-let for a period of years (say five) from the date of the lease. For my part I do not think such an arrangement would be satisfactory.

#### Profiteering on beneficial leases should accrue to Local Authority

36. In practice the cases where sympathetic terms have been conceded will be known and I suggest that in those cases the Local Authority have every justification for permitting the sublets or assignments on condition that the profit which would

otherwise accrue to the head lessee is paid to them. The Local Authorities' right to this profit would, however, have to be made clear in the lease. The problem of controlling assignments and sub-lets of beneficial leases is more involved once the building has been erected. A building lessee, unless prevented can "cash in" on his sympathetically conceded terms by letting the whole building or parts at rents which do not reflect the low ground rent. Control of profiteering of this sort can only be exercised with great difficulty. This particular problem deserves a paper to itself, but I have said enough to show that it is much more involved than appears at first sight.

#### (2) MAINTENANCE AND ALTERATIONS

#### Local Authorities' limited powers to enforce repairing covenants

37. Although the terms of the ground lease will include a covenant under which the lessee must keep the property in repair the landlord's position in enforcing the covenant may not be strong. Comparatively recent legislation (e.g. Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927) makes it difficult for the landlord to enforce repairing and reinstatement covenants unless the landlord can show that he will suffer loss when the property falls into his possession at the end of the lease. The further away the reversion

is the more difficult is the loss to prove.

38. This legislation makes the Local Authorities' position as regards enforcing repairing covenants in 99-year building leases somewhat problematical. For example, it is unlikely that a covenant in the lease to repaint at regular intervals could be rigidly enforced. I suggest that where painting in a uniform colour is desirable to preserve the architectural finish to, for instance, a terrace of buildings, the Local Authority should reserve the right to paint the buildings themselves when necessary and recover the cost from the lessees. I believe this is a practice on some Crown property (e.g. Regents Park, London). A covenant of this nature can be enforced without difficulty. Although the control over maintenance cannot be absolute the Local Authority will, however, be at least able to prevent lessees from allowing their properties to get into a dilapidated condition.

#### Alterations

39. If the usual practice is followed in the lease the lessee will have to obtain the Local Authority's consent to any structural alterations. But the consent cannot be unreasonably withheld. The alterations to the building will, however, have to be reinstated by the lessee at the end of the lease unless the reinstatement is of no benefit to the landlord. Speaking generally the control over alterations that the Local Authority should have through the lease could be stronger than could be exercised through bye-laws.

#### Amenities, Rubbish Disposal, Smoke Abatement, etc.

40. In the Building leases the Local Authority have powerful instruments by which they can control the general amenities of the Reconstruction Area. Within reasonable limits rubbish disposal, smoke abatement and similar problems could be dealt with. In premises to be used as a restaurant provision could be made that the kitchen is on the top floor. In residential buildings above, say, three floors the Local Authority could insist that a lift is provided. There must be many other similar provisions which could be inserted in the lease in order to maintain the amenities of the area.

41. Should the Local Authority wish they could make it a condition in the lease that the heating of buildings must be supplied by a district heating plant-although I think there may be difficulties as a district heating plant run by the Local Authority as a commercial enterprise and almost a monopoly might be objected to by gas and electricity companies.

#### Advertisements

42. The control of advertisements is important and desirablefurthermore possible through the medium of the leases. But I suggest that no attempt is made to compel, for instance, the

d p h as Ca

0

II II E ir us fr

P

L di L ar

th

re

p

de H ar m oı ca ar

> as m fo M tiv lin

of L SV pla for ex

an

CI di of

wl

lea be

to ass de

its

ng

an

he

be

ves

ch

ng

a

in

ord

rce

can

his

ion

ses

t a

rm

for

uld

ary

tice A

lty.

the

sees

ion.

ssee

ural

eld.

ated

nt is

trol

ugh

ugh

etc.

erful

ities

bish

lealt

d be

at a

sions

the

it a

t be

may

ocal

poly

ble-

But I

, the

multiple stores to break away from their traditional shop fronts. The control in a shopping street should, in my opinion, be limited to above the facia line. Hanging and neon signs and Estate Agents' boards should be, perhaps, at least regulated in size. These are but suggestions, for the Local Authority must use their own discretion, although guidance may be forthcoming from the Central Government.

## PART III. ADVANTAGES AND DANGERS OF PLANNING BY LEASE CONTROL.

43. In Parts I and II I referred to the advantages and the dangers on particular aspects of the novel powers which it is proposed to give Local Authorities. In this part of the paper I intend to direct my remarks to general comments.

44. The advantages are more obvious than the dangers; for here at last are the Local Authority able to effect limited positive as opposed to regulatory planning. Absolute positive planning cannot be achieved, in my view, unless the planner is also the owner and the developer. The idea of extensive absolute positive planning is abhorrent to many, as not suiting the British way of life.

#### Local Authorities' Power to develop in certain circumstances

45. The Bill enables the Minister to permit the Local Authority to carry out development in certain circumstances, but the wording of the Bill limits the Local Authorities' activity in this direction. It is a moot point as to whether it is desirable that Local Authorities should have wide powers to build commercial and industrial buildings. I do not intend to say any more on this thorny question except to remind you that in my opening remarks I pointed out that the ground landlords of 200 years ago were able to secure sound planning of their estates without developing the estate themselves.

#### Housing development

46. Housing development by the Local Authority is, of course, another matter because of the existing powers. The development and subsequent management of housing estates is clearly outside the scope of this paper. But land for housing purposes can be purchased under the proposed acquisition machinery and in the case of Extensive War-damaged land, the cost incurred as a result of the acquisition and clearance is subject to grant assistance under the Bill until the housing development is commenced when presumably the Housing Act grant assistance formula becomes operative.

#### Methods of planning

47. The powers of Local Authorities to plan absolutely positively will be restricted in effect to Municipal Housing, the limited cases where Local Authorities already have special powers, and to those cases sauctioned by the Minister under Clause 16 of the Bill. It seems to me that in the future, but ignoring the possibilities of the White Paper on "The Control of Land Use" Local Authorities will be able, broadly speaking, to plan by three systems. Firstly, in the special cases just mentioned they can plan absolutely positively. Secondly, in areas of reconstruction or redevelopment and overspill acquired under the Bill they will for the most part be planning by lease control. Thirdly, the extended powers of the regulatory Interim Development control which will still be the main method.

#### Close relationship between Interim Development Control and intentions to acquire under the Bill

48. The three methods will be operating concurrently in different parts of the Local Authority's area, but in the course of time more and more land will be planned by acquisition and lease control. The interim development control must therefore be so operated as to fit in with the Local Authority's intentions to acquire land and plan by lease control. The interim development Order shortly to be issued has in part been drafted so as to assist Authorities in relating the two systems. The chances of

success of planning by lease control are in no small measure dependent upon wise and far-sighted interim development control.

#### Bureaucracy

49. There is one great danger in Municipal land ownership on a large scale and it is summarised in the word "Bureaucracy. The system will not be a success if the Local Authorities attempt to control their estates by regulations and rules too rigidly applied. The relationship between the Local Authority as lessor and the developer or his successor in title as lessee should be that of partners in a joint undertaking. The relationship is much closer than that of Interim Development Authority and Developer. It should therefore be a more human and understanding relationship. The Authority should make every effort to avoid quibbling over unimportant legal technicalities. Appeals for small concessions should be listened to, and, if really justified, allowed. An authority which has a good name as a good landlord will bring prosperity to its area, but an authority which is a bureaucratic landlord will drive away prosperity. It is my considered opinion that the new system will stand if Local Authorities are human and personal in the management of their new estates, or fall if they are impersonal and bureaucratic. I do not underestimate the difficulties and I know how easy it is to "protect" oneself by hiding behind the verbiage of regulations, but the protection is temporary and illusory.

Particularly in so far as planning by lease control is concerned, both Local and Central Government must be on continual guard against the temptation to become bureaucratic. We are concerned with people as well as property. Furthermore, no two buildings—no two pieces of land—are identical. The administration must, therefore, be flexible—capable of adapting itself to any set of circumstances. Regulations there must be, but they should be, in so far as possible, broad guides to principles of policy rather than attempts to provide for all contingencies, some of which may never arise. Furthermore, detailed regulations may be embarrassing to the administrator and cannot cover every possibility in this novel and very wide field of Local Government administration. The people will be anxiously watching a bold national experiment; it is our task to see that the experiment is successful.

#### Urgency

50. We who are particularly interested in planning and the general public have talked, argued, yes and squabbled about the future shape of our cities, towns, villages and countryside—

"With wonderful deathless ditties We build up the world's great cities."

The time for "ditties" is over, for we shall delay urgent reconstruction if we wait to decide whether precincts are better than shopping streets, or flats better than houses, or terrace development better than pairs of semi-detached houses. A compromise of opinions must be found now in those cases where the immediate reconstruction of devastation is vital to the rehabilitation of the economy of a town. The Government will have produced, when the Bill becomes law, a machine by which the bombed towns can be speedily reconstructed. The planner should understand this machine, for it is the tool with which he will work. Good workmen understand their tools-appreciating their advantages and knowing their limitations. The tool given to us may not be a "bull-dozer"—able to clear away in one shove all the filth and rubble that has accumulated through the ages in our industrial, towns. But I suspect that the dozer" went through many stages of trial before it evolved in its present form and was capable of doing the herculean tasks now attributed to it.

#### Conclusion

51. In conclusion—I thank you for listening to me—I hope my comments, which are my personal views, are of some practical help and I welcome criticism, particularly if it is constructive.

r at S s h o b v r re si

ta

a

a

re

n

re

ye

st

h

st

th

sa

fa

su

su

he

pi

pl

de re cle es wi

### REHOUSING IN EUROPE

REPORT OF A DISCUSSION MEETING HELD AT THE R.I.B.A. ON 16 AUGUST, IN CONNECTION WITH AMERICAN HOUSING IN WAR AND PEACE EXHIBITION

ARTHUR LING [A.], H. J. SPIWAK and SANDFORD CARTER

G. L. PEPLER [Hon. A.] in the Chair

Opening the proceedings, the Chairman said that the American Exhibition dealt largely with emergency housing; he was afraid that in many parts of Europe emergency housing was going to be a very serious problem in the near future. Before the meeting entered on the discussion he might, as an ex-President of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, refer to the international co-operation there had been in the field of housing and town planning before the war. Shortly after the last war the Garden Cities and Town Planning International Association had been founded, Ebenezer Howard being its President for so long as he lived. In course of time some of the planners thought that insufficient attention was being given to housing, and they started the International Housing Association; but a few years before the present war the two associations had reunited, establishing the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, and in the Journal of that body a great deal of attention was devoted to housing. The objective alike of town planners and housing specialists was to learn from each other. Their last meeting had been in Stockholm in July 1939, and various problems of housing had been discussed there. At the beginning of the war he had suggested that arrangements should be made to move the headquarters of the International Federation from Brussels to America, but had got no support because it was thought rather bad taste to suggest that Brussels was in danger of being involved in the war. When this country had been cut off from Brussels, the representatives of the free nations had been re-assembled into a free section of the International Federation and a study group formed, which had got to work considering the problems of reconstruction that would arise in Europe after the war. The group had worked for awhile with a very small fund, until the Ministry of Town and Country Planning had taken it over, turning it into an Inter-Allied Committee for Physical Replanning and Reconstruction. Mr. Spiwak, who would presently be addressing this meeting, was Chairman of the Housing Group of that Committee. Some of the work done by that body was long-term, but a great deal of it had to be shortterm, and the Committee was in close contact with U.N.R.R.A., which body was represented on the present occasion by Major Sandford Carter. It was to be hoped that the members of the Inter-Allied Committee would before very long be able to go back to their own countries and put into practice the theories they had been discussing. The subject of housing, not only emergency and temporary housing, but better housing for people in all countries, was immensely important : we should continue its study and benefit by each other's experiences.

## Reconstruction in the Devastated Areas of the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Arthur Ling [A.]: It is perhaps fitting that I should open this discussion by speaking of the great reconstruction programme that has been carried out in the liberated areas of the Soviet Union; because it is, perhaps, true to say they have had the greatest devastation that any country has ever had. The liberated areas now cover two-thirds of a million square kilometres. Many of the towns in this area are nothing more than rubble. A few have been spared, but most of the towns are like Smolensk, where there are just a few buildings standing out amid the rubble and ashes. Out of 6,244 buildings in Smolensk 5,500 were destroyed.

My claim to speak on the Soviet reconstruction programme is not that of an eye-witness, but of one who visited the country before the war in 1939, and has since followed their reports as they have come through on the Moscow radio, in the daily monitors, and so on. I would like to piece together the news items, give a picture of the programme and analyse the underlying principles. The first thing that stands out is that they are putting first things first: immediate efforts are directed towards restoring the industries so as to provide more materials and more weapons for the front, and also to provide work for the local inhabitants. Secondly, they get the schools in order so that the children have somewhere to go during the day, while the minds of the parents are eased by the knowledge that the children are being looked after. Also the public restaurants are restored and new ones built, to provide communal feeding centres. Last, but not least, they are patching up some of the theatres and bringing music, ballet and cinema shows to them so that the social life of the town, and even that of some of the larger villages, begins to flourish almost before there is a house for anyone. The provision of essential social services provides life from the start, and brings the people together. The temporary dwellings they have to put up with they can bear more easily knowing they can go to the public restaurants for a meal, that the cinema will be open in the evening, that the children are in school during the day, and that there is somewhere to work.

When the people return to their towns and villages they find them in chaos. They must collect material from damaged buildings for temporary shelters and must make do with tents and sackcloth or even dug-outs, or by putting a cover over some of the remaining walls. Here is a picture of Stalingrad:

"At the tractor settlement hundreds of people are still living in canvas and sackcloth pitched right alongside the houses that are going up. But every day there are less of them as the people move into these newly-built houses. Stones and scraps of iron and metal lying around the streets are put to good use: If the foundation of the house is intact, new walls are erected. If you are short of wood you can use old railway sleepers. If nails run out you can always make them from wire, or search for them among the cinders. But as Government measures are put into operation prefabricated houses and building materials begin to arrive and new buildings appear."

One of the most effective and striking features of the reconstruction is the participation of the people in the rebuilding of their towns. Not only the people in the towns but people from afar send materials, tools, equipment and labour to help the people in the liberated areas; and in the towns themselves the people form volunteer brigades and keep a record of their contribution towards the reconstruction. In their spare time the people learn building trades: there are weekly building days when the whole population, including women and children, turn out. There is no artificial restriction on this enthusiasm: anyone willing is provided with tools and gets on with the job, and the workers compete among themselves for the best output.

By decree of August 1943, thirteen factories, capable of turning out four thousand prefabricated dwellings a month were to be erected: recent reports say these are all ready and in production. Auxiliary workshops to aircraft factories are also given over to house production, and houses are being turned out for mine workers at the rate of one house every two days. Heating, water

ly

WS

er-

re

ds

nd

he

ds

re

nd

st.

nd

he

es,

ne.

the

ngs

ing

ma

ing

ind

ged

ents

me

g in

oing

hese

und

tact,

way

, or

are

egin

con-

g of

rom

the

the

con-

the

days

ren,

sm:

job,

tput.

ning

o be

tion.

er to

mine

vater

and drainage systems are all prefabricated. They are also producing temporary dwellings of a communal type, provided with kitchens and other conveniences. To help the various regions, the architectural departments of certain commissariats and the Adacemy of Architects have designed standard types of houses. The Commissariat of Agriculture has published an album of eighty-two different types of buildings and in three months six thousand of these albums were distributed. Building organisations and trade unions have also produced pamphlet guides for people participating in the reconstruction of devastated areas.

As regards housing types, there are three main types. First, there are individual cottages for the agricultural areas, collective farm cottages, each standing on its acre—it is still not generally recognised here that most, if not all, the collective farmers own their own houses, have their own cow and produce their own livestock. These individual cottages have each sufficient ground to support a family. Then there are groups of two or four cottages, some of them being flats. Thirdly, for the larger villages and small towns there are what are known as phalansteries. These are derived from Fourier's idea of socialist communities of 1,800 persons, and consist of groups or terraces of houses arranged around a green. They are able to have better facilities in the way of drainage, club buildings, nurseries, shops, etc.

The achievement to date in the liberated areas is really remarkable: indeed, when one reads the figures of progress, after a time, they become rather overwhelming. Let me give one or two examples. In the Smolensk district it was announced last September that they would build 22,000 houses before winter set in. They started in the middle of August and by November 1 had built 25,000. In the liberated areas as a whole, by February of this year, they had rehoused 2,000,000 people: they had built 326,000 new houses, and 25 factories for housing materials were in operation. As well as this they had reconstructed many railway stations, and had rebuilt or newly built 1,700 public restaurants and 2,300 schools. For reconstruction this year sixteen billion roubles have been allocated. The 1944 housing target is one million new houses. Not all houses are built by local authorities, many are built by the people themselves. Credits are granted by the Government up to ten thousand roubles, repayable in from five to seven years. The local trade unions help with technical advice, tools and transport. In the first nine months of last year 25,000 houses had been built in this way. As regards the materials of which these houses are built, this was a very important aspect dealt with in the decree of August last year. It was stressed that local materials must be used to save transport and labour. They were to use every possible material, stone, brick, clay-unburned even-thatch and alabaster. They had produced a new type of gypsum plaster block, capable of standing a much greater strain, and requiring no plastering on the inside or rendering on the outside, thus making a considerable saving on labour. In the Moscow coal basin they have found a use for the grey clays which lie between the coal seams and were formerly regarded as waste. From them they are manufacturing terra cotta blocks and ceramics. There is a great supply of timber in the northern areas. It is green and not suitable for permanent housing, but they are using it for temporary housing. The aim is that where there is a local building material it should be used. Where there are no local building materials prefabricated houses are sent of such materials as the gypsum plaster blocks, or concrete blocks, or bricks made of coal ash. The role of architects and planners in organising and producing decently planned villages and towns from the materials is recognised as most important from the start. They follow closely behind the army and make a survey of the damage. They estimate how much reconstruction will cost, how much material will be required and so on. They must have a great thrill in working to produce plans to a six months' time schedule because the people are waiting to build. There are no restrictions on the land, it is owned by the local authority; and the plan will

be carried out as soon as they have prepared it and the labour can be spared to get on with the job.

Russia is like the United States in its vastness, but like Britain in its long tradition of architecture and building. Russia is looking to the United States for help in the sense of using the experience they have gained there in tackling the housing problem in a big way, but they are perhaps looking just as much to Britain because of the respect that is paid to local traditions that have been built up over centuries of development. Russia has decisively rejected any standard plans for villages or new towns. In a talk on the wireless in February this year, Igov Grabar, an artist and historian, said: "We have decisively repudiated the idea of making a single standard type of plan for all liberated areas. There is not a single Russian town that is exactly like another. Planning must take into consideration all the characteristic differences of each urban area." While emphasis is placed on speed of reconstruction, emphasis is also placed on the necessity of using the opportunity to improve the lay-out of the village or town.

I will read a quotation which I think can be repeated again and again. It is from a speech by Kalinin, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. "The enemy caused us tremendous damage. Some cities, such as Stalingrad, were totally destroyed, and we shall have to build them anew; and in this connection there arises the question of how to build—merely to erect buildings on the basis of the old plan or to carry out replanning. All the creative forces of our architects and builders must be used for this work. In the first place the experience of the old planning should be checked. And if we may neglect some or other amenities in temporary dwellings, as regards permanent buildings they must, despite war-time conditions, be built along truly cultural lines. It may be said that the replanning of towns would greatly complicate and even delay construction work, and that such a measure would be rather costly. I quite agree with this, and yet I think it must be done. After all, towns are built to stand for centuries, and therefore their rational planning is particularly important. We have a sufficient number of architects, and therefore we must not stint money for expenditure of this kind."

To return to the village, I read in the Soviet War News a couple of days ago a description of the type of village most favoured by the people who are going to live there. It says that from the main highway there should be a paved road leading to a village green. Around this green there will be lime trees and poplar trees and houses on three sides. Administration buildings, schools and so on will be built of different materials to give variety to the lay-out, and if the village is large there will be several village greens joined together by roads. It sounds similar to the ideas of Professor Reilly for Birkenhead. These villages, the architects have been told, must not lie, as they did previously, just along the main highways in two monotonous rows of houses, they must be in culs-de-sac off the main highway, so that the stream of noisy traffic does not go through the village. The opportunity is to be taken to improve the lay-out, in some cases abandoning the existing site because of water supply or drainage, or to get the development off the main road and prevent ribbon development.

I would like to finish by summing-up what I feel is the contribution that the Soviet Union programme is making to the housing problem of Europe in general:—

- (1) There should be a concentration in the first instance on getting industries going, restoring schools, restaurants and cultural buildings.
- (2) Temporary accommodation should be of a temporary character, at first necessarily being of a primitive type.
- (3) Full and fair use should be made of existing accommodation.
- (4) Local materials should be used to the maximum extent so as to save labour and transport.
- (5) The programme should be measured not by what it will cost, but by the availability of materials and labour.
- (6) Artificial restrictions or obstructions to the full participation

of the people in reconstruction should be removed, whether these be on land, the manufacture of building materials, or on labour. Trade union restrictions will be more readily received if those motives which are directed, not to reconstructing the devastated towns and villages, but more to seeking some private gain through reconstruction, are also removed.

- (7) Every method of construction should be used and there should not be a concentration on one type of house.
- (8) There should be not one standard and plan but a variety of standard plans.
- (9) Every village and town should not be a standard arrangement of standard houses: this means that local materials must be used and local traditions respected.

#### The Work of the Inter-Allied Committee

Mr. H. J. SPIWAK: One of the small positive features caused by the Armageddon through which our generation has the misfortune to pass, is the throwing together on this hospitable island of yours of representative groups from various countries. This meeting on a foreign soil gives technicians and planners a golden opportunity to sit together, and whilst threshing out their own problems to look over their neighbours' shoulders and to meet them at the green table. Let us take, therefore, this opportunity to get a bird's eye view over the bulk of these problems, as well as the consequences which ought and perhaps might result from this conglomeration of foreign planning departments in your city.

There are at least two aspects which all European countries will have in common when approaching their rehousing problems. These are, firstly, the fact that they will have to solve an emergency housing problem apart from a long term housing policy. Secondly, a multiplicity of problems exist which are of the same nature in all countries, or at least in groups of countries, which show a similar economic or geographic position. It is difficult for us to discuss the long-term housing programmes which Continental countries have in view when the emergency housing business is in the minds of all concerned. Here there are some common points which apply even to your own country, and they may be broadly stated thus: First of all is the requirement of housing various groups of people who have changed their place of occupation since the beginning of the war, including, on the Continent, those who have been forced to migrate as workers to Germany. Secondly, there are the demobilised soldiers wanting to set up homes. Third are the workers returning from war-time factories to the place of their previous occupation. Fourth are the re-evacuated people. Fifth there are bombed people with no alternative accommodation, and, finally, the large group of people who would normally have set up homes but have been prevented by the war-time stoppage of building.

Then there is the question of supply. The supply of emergency houses is not so important in your country, where you have the production of huts geared to a high pitch; but the supply to the devastated countries of Europe presents manifold difficulties. Also there is the question of sites. The importance of this problem has not been realised in the past, but is realised now. It is worst in towns. The services applied to temporary housing must be related to future permanent housing. Material and labour on temporary housing is wasted to the extent of fifty per cent. As to site work, temporary housing is not always simple and quick. Some houses take 130 man-hours and others 850 to crect. In certain circumstances it might be quicker to erect prefabricated houses for permanent use. As to quality of structures, one must consider that the different countries will deal with their problems according to actual circumstances. It would be a mistake probably to provide structures for later scrapping after the temporary period is over. It might be reasonable to give the structures a limited time of use whilst providing them with a permanent structural value.

Another question, as to the relation to the long-term policy, will be solved in different ways in different countries. For example, the Norwegians will ultimately thin out their temporary camps, whilst Poles will build them on the outskirts of towns in such ways as to use them for later slum clearance schemes. Finally, there is the utilisation of all resources. You have to repair the bomb-damaged and neglected houses, to convert large houses for the use of several families, and think both in terms of importing ready-made structures, whilst at the same time utilising such materials as are available.

Let us see how the questions are tackled in the various countries. Take Norway first. With a very high standard of habitation before the war, a reasonable amount of resources in timber and a comparatively small population, perhaps they will not have an emergency problem, but should they have one they intend to make their temporary shelter consist of semi-permanent dwellings for one, two or three families of prefabricated wood sections, or, if this is not available, of local timber to start with. Prefabricated houses may be imported from Sweden, or from Finland and Russia. Tar-board, glass, water pipes and sewers will have to be imported as well. Czechoslovakia had a high standard of industrialisation before the war. Their country has not suffered very much from war destruction and they do not even think of any novelties in building. They are satisfied with traditional methods. In the Netherlands, what they want and what they are thinking about is perhaps 300,000 houses for 1,200,000 people to be built in three years; 75 per cent. of these will be in traditional technique and 25 per cent. in prefabricated units. For emergency housing they intend to build barracks for four families each, in groups of one hundred barracks; the lay-out to be of a linear Streifenbau type, with terraces perpendicular to the main road.

In Poland the problem is very similar to that of Russia. There is a vast amount of destruction. Towns and villages have been entirely destroyed. The Germans have had a policy of utter devastation, going to such an extent that they cut down twelve times as much timber as they wanted so as to store stocks in their own country. The size of the problem will be clearly realised from the figure of 11,000,000 people who will have to be housed in this temporary way. Of these there will be 21 million who have been taken into Germany and about 6,000,000 who have shifted within the country itself. You cannot cope with this problem by providing new structures. What will happen is that the bulk will have to rely on reconditioned and repaired houses, converted public buildings, schools and hospitals, to receive the stream of workers returning from Germany and the other migratory population. For the purpose of further channelling, especially the inner migration, emergency camps will be erected on the outskirts of cities. They will be small camps so as to avoid the strain on the communications of existing towns, and in order to assimilate the camps into the organisation of the existing towns so far as both work and population is concerned. Rural housing in Poland presents special problems. The Germans have devastated villages and also grouped existing farms into larger units. The nature of this problem will be visible if we think of what happened after the last war, when the peasants streamed back and had to dig earth hovels in order to find shelter for themselves and their cattle. But even for these hovels they need stoves, doors and windows. These devastated villages will not be rebuilt at once. The idea is to erect on the outskirts of the village grounds temporary barracks to house the returning population whilst the village itself may be rebuilt after a year or two. Time is required to settle the legal position and to conduct a redistribution of land started before the war, of which, after the war, they intend to make a thorough job. These are a few examples of the approach to the housing problem in various

The post-war rehousing policy will have to rely on the exchange of materials from various countries, but besides this exchange of materials there is the exchange of ideas. It is the exchange of ideas which has caused the exhibition here, and on this exchange

or

irv

in

es.

to ert

ms

me

es.

la

an

to

ngs

or.

ed

nd

to

of

ed

nk

nal

are

ole

nal

CV

ear

ad.

ere

en

ter

ve

eir

ed

ed

ho

ve

his

at

he

er

ıg,

ed

oid

ler

ns

ng

ve

er

of

ed

or

ed

Ot

he

ng

or

ct

er

us

ge

of

of

ge

of ideas planning departments very much rely. American methods of construction are closely studied, and whilst some departments may be sceptical, I know of at least one Government which is already engaged buying several factories in the United States for the production of timber houses and putting them up on the Continent. The contribution which your own country is providing towards the solution of this problem cannot be neglected.

If I may be allowed to make a personal remark, it seems characteristic of Englishmen to look back to the past for inspiration, but at certain moments you suddenly awake and produce some pioneering contribution which leads boldly to the future. In this way we find an enormous amount of excellent approach to the study of new housing technique. Apart from the study of foreign methods of approach I have already mentioned the opportunity for close direct contact between technical representatives of foreign countries. Our Chairman has said a few words about the Inter-Allied Committee for Physical Planning and Reconstruction which finds a home at the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. The Ministry stands thus not only at the birth of planning in your country, but assists also with problems of European reconstruction. The Committee itself grew out of the International Federation of Housing and Town Planning, which has produced some most excellent reports and surveys.

Here is the place to stress the enormous value of international co-operation. It is not a matter of coincidence that standard books on housing are sometimes just surveys of achievements in various countries. If you think of the League of Nations Report on Housing the value of these studies will be very clear from the outset. As to the future, it seems that the next step in the interchange of ideas will lead towards the discussion and clarification of standards of performance in housing. This might apply to the most important question of the standardisation of measurements to facilitate interchange of house parts-leading to some sets of international modules-to new standards of performance of materials based on the rising requirements for thermal and acoustical insulation of walls, roofs and floors, to standards of habitation, clarifying ideas on this subject and revising ideas on space requirements which were typical for the pre-war period of restricted consumption and shrinkage of requirements. may require revision now that the second industrial revolutioncharacterised by mass production and rationalisation-aims at achieving economies in design and production, rather than at restricting space below a certain minimum required for physical and mental health.

Mental health requirements is another subject for international discussion and clarification, the needs and requirements of the particular members of the family, the desire for isolation of the individual as a healthy balance to an increased communal life, the facility for social intercourse of the various family members. The abolition of noise, discomfort and house drudgery, the planning of amenities, especially of social, medical, educational and welfare centres—there is then your scope of studies, apart from many other basic planning questions in relation to housing. The differences between the dwelling of peoples in various countries appear great; some are, for instance, house dwellers, others flat occupiers. But are they really so great? Are you with the L.C.C. plan really going to remain a nation of house dwellers? If you then change your mode of life, should you not look towards those who have brought this form of living to perfection, such as the Swedes, who replace the missing house garden by having communal gardens, ideal holiday places and wonder day nur-series? A German scientist wrote a book shortly before the war, trying to show the connecting link between the nordic house dwellers and the un-nordic flat inhabitants, deducing all sorts of racial conclusions from his thesis. The facts are not so simple as all that. Houses are in great demand in typical flat dwellers' countries, and Sweden has developed a perfect industry in prefabricated houses. There is the question of the varying appearance of houses, and I am glad Mr. Ling mentioned this æsthetic and social problem whilst dealing with the emergency housing question. Conceded all climatic differences and

differences of habits, it is interesting to find that what to the layman appears the essential difference in homes, namely the appearance, is a secondary aspect seen from the technician's point of view. You can solve your house plan to make it suitable to a great variety of people, and then give it a satisfactory skin either in mellow brick, in weathered timber or in surface treated steel; it will not make an essential difference to the inhabitants' health, comfort, happiness and mental outlook.

The organisation of supplies is of immediate importance. For the relief and rehabilitation period some countries might be suitable, such as Sweden, although their resources are limited. Canada can export timber and the U.S.A. factory equipment rather than houses. As far as this country is concerned, we might distinguish the two possible phases of development. For the emergency period some of your materials sent on a lease-lend basis will be most useful; this would apply to materials for firstaid repairs, roofing felt, wall boards, asbestos pipes and such like. Ready-made structures could be used, such as the Nissen hut, adapted to a standard not lower than the Portal house. More important is the permanent exchange of building materials, house parts and even ready-made houses. Mr. Bossom, at a meeting not long ago, said those countries would be too poor to pay for structures and materials; but apart from the fact that they may pay back in kind, there is the question that you may want to cut down your unemployment by producing goods rather than putting the men on public works. Another aspect is that exports and imports must obviously be subject to planning and co-related to the needs of the people. You cannot export whilst leaving your people in want. Yet this does not mean that you cannot export before your people's needs are satisfied. Let me give an example: your aluminium industry may be able to produce roofs far in excess of your own demand, and within a plan for the aluminium industry it may be feasible to devote some amount of labour and material to export even at an early stage of your own reconstruction period. Production has its own laws. Whilst it should be subordinated to planning, nevertheless, it may have to produce in one line, say, house shells on a large scale, whilst bottle-necks arise in other branches of house components such as equipment. The surplus in one line may clearly be devoted to exports. Then one ought to realise that European countries will be reluctant to buy from Germany after the war. There is your chance. I feel that I ought not to end on this commercial consideration, and therefore I revert to subjects more related to the realm of interchange of ideas, as a help to European rehousing. We architects and planners do not design a plan in empty space; we base our knowledge on the common stock of European tradition, intermingled with our national and regional heritage. Paradoxical as it sounds, we cannot better serve our national heritage than by learning continually from the common international pool of ideas and by contributing towards it. We also must accept the laws of common development of human society, and follow the progress of new technique and new social and economic relations. After the war a great stimulus will be derived from your studies, and the process of relearning and adapting Continental house building will be based to a large extent on reports produced in this country by the Ministries of Works and of Town and Country Planning.

#### The Work of U.N.R.R.A.

Major Sandford Carter: Mr. Chairman, I hope my temporary connection with U.N.R.R.A. will not be made more temporary by my being regarded as its representative on this occasion. What I say is in my personal capacity. I can make a little picture of what U.N.R.R.A. can and cannot do. Do you remember the public discussions that went on before U.N.R.R.A. was established at the Atlantic City Conference last year? The first conception most people got was that it has three R's—Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction—but when it came to Atlantic City, reconstruction was definitely cut out, and the function was limited to relief and rehabilitation. Relief was to be in the shape of food, clothing and other emergency services to

people in a bad way on the Continent, and rehabilitation was limited to first-aid to those industries which are necessary to get a country going again. It is a first-aid service, and, if I may venture on suggesting a reason for that, it is that at the time there was a fear of too much interference by either a super-state or by the nations which had not suffered so much-principally the United States and the United Kingdom-in the affairs and particularly the future of Continental countries. It was a very natural apprehension and they rightly said: "We will deal with our rebuilding of economy and social life: we will come to you for advice and supplies, but we do not want your direction or planning except in the sense of interchange of ideas." That means that in effect U.N.R.R.A. is not concerned with housing on the Continent as such. It is concerned with the provision of supplies of building materials to the extent that these are asked for, and they obviously will be asked for by some of the Continental countries; and there again-in the case of those countries which are going to pay for their supplies-U.N.R.R.A. is only concerned with these programmes in the sense of co-ordinating them. Broadly speaking, the western countries will pay for their supplies, and the orders will only go through U.N.R.R.A. for the sole purpose of seeing that an order from country A is not so that country B does not get its fair share of available supplies. In the case of countries which do not pay for their supplies, orders will be definitely placed with U.N.R.R.A., and U.N.R.R.A. will provide them. Poland has been mentioned as a country that has suffered a good deal from devastation, and the same may be true of Greece. There has been a great deal of physical devastation, and I am not quite so clear as to Yugoslavia. But with these exceptions western countries do not seem like making a considerable demand unless there is considerable devastation. It looks as though we might get the Bosche out of France without very much serious destruction, and the same we hope is true of Belgium and Norway. But in Norway a good deal of construction being timber is easily destroyed. I hope Mr. Spiwak was right about the Netherlands, but as a Netherlands official told me the other day, sixty per cent. of Holland can be flooded by using a few tons of dynamite. We hope the Germans will not have time to fire the dynamite, because if they do there will be a problem of emergency shelter of enormous dimensions. Broadly speaking, the Continental nations have said: "We do not think we shall want your help very much except in respect of supplies." There is one problem with which I happen to be particularly concerned, but it involves, to some extent, a shelter problem. That is the question of the displaced persons. Mr. Spiwak told you there are 21 million Poles in Germany. There are some in the western countries. There are six or seven million people displaced in Poland: the displacement there is greater than in any other country. I am concerned with the repatriation of displaced people. We shall only operate in an Allied country at the request of that country: if France thinks she can dispose of all the Czechs, Russians, Poles, Belgians, Netherlanders, Yugoslavs and Greeks without external help, she will do it; and the same is true of any other country. Greece and, to some extent, Yugoslavia, will probably welcome the help of an inter-national organisation. I am not quite sure about the position in Poland, but in the case of Greece, U.N.R.R.A. will send technicians, technical advisers and possibly operatives to help out the emergency for that part of the population which has been displaced because their villages have been destroyed. In Greece there is not a very large problem of the repatriation of Greek nationals from outside-not so many have been deported as in the case of other countries. In other countries there is a problem of getting people back from foreign countries to their own countries. All these problems fall first into the lap of the military authorities, and if called upon by the military authorities, U.N.R.R.A. will be concerned with getting people home from various countries, particularly from enemy territory. There may be twelve million Allied nationals in Germany and Austria, and if U.N.R.R.A. is to tackle that problem, you cannot move twelve million people in a week. They will have to be maintained and sheltered while repatriation is going on, and that will be a

matter of a few weeks or months. If you were a foreign worker in Germany you would want to get back to your own country as soon as you could, and if given the chance of waiting six months in a repatriation centre or walking home, you would walk. A great majority of the ten or eleven million people in Germany will start to walk. The emergency shelter for those that are maintained will not involve construction, it will be merely a question of finding the best accommodation you can in the particular district, and my own opinion is that it will be done, if necessary, by turning Germans out of their houses and requisitioning buildings rather than making attempts at construction. The U.N.R.R.A. contribution to the problem is not a large one, but the powers that be thought it might be useful for me to come and give a statement to prevent misconception as to what the function of U.N.R.R.A. might be in this work.

#### Ouestions and Answers

A number of questions were asked from the audience and answered from the platform. One question was as to the attitude of the Soviet authorities to sub-standard houses, "the house that starts by being temporary and ends by being permanent"?

Mr. Ling replied that in the past in the agricultural districts of the Soviet Union the majority of the houses had been put up by the peasants themselves. The opportunity now given to rebuild on plans designed by architects meant a great transformation for the country. If he could interpret the Soviet attitude correctly, temporary buildings should last two years or less. The hope was to provide something temporary to house the people and meanwhile speed up permanent reconstruction.

The CHAIRMAN: They will be very primitive at first?

Mr. Ling: Yes.

Mr. Wyatt said Mr. Ling had referred to everybody being given an opportunity to build in Russia. Would there be any supervision of that building by technicians?

Mr. Ling replied that there was supervision by building operatives and architects. These represented the nucleus of the brigade, while the volunteers worked in their spare time.

Miss O'Leary said they had been told that the countries which could pay would each be allotted a fair share of available supplies, but one speaker had mentioned a Continental country which had arranged to buy from the manufacturer. Would it be cutting out the U.N.R.R.A. to buy direct?

The reply was that none of these countries would be allowed to have a free hand. Contracts with suppliers would all be subject to approval by U.N.R.R.A.

Mr. Phelps said Mr. Ling had given a very good picture of emergency housing in Russia. In post-war housing was that country likely to set a standard equivalent to what we had ourselves?

Mr. Ling said that most people knew of the reconstruction in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities before the war. He read from the Soviet War News a description by Boris Iofan, one of the architects employed on the replanning of Novorossisk-a Black Sea port—a description of the replanning of that city. Before the war it had a population of over 100,000, but had been destroyed by the Germans. It was now planned for a population of 150,000. Residential and industrial districts were to be isolated, cement quarries, warehouses, factories, quays and wharves being concentrated in the northern part of the town, while the southern part would contain Government offices and cultural institutions. Here also would be blocks of flats, from two to four storeys high, for people who liked to live close to their work. The central part of Novorossisk would gradually fade into a garden city of one-storey cottages immersed in greenery, where people employed in local industrial enterprises would live.

The Chairman thanked the principal speakers and closed the proceedings.

as as k.

re a

e,

ul

at

ıp

en r-

le

ıg

le

y be

d

oe

d

in

d

ck

re

en

n

d

id

70

le

### Housing Manual 1944\*

In 1927 the Ministry of Health as the Department solely responsible for Housing in England published the first Housing Manual on the design, construction and repair of dwellings and in 1938 published a Rural Housing Manual. These two booklets laid down the general standards of British housing which guided, at least, the work done by local authorities. Since the war there has been considerable reassessment of the whole housing problem, the complexity and size of which has been increased by destruction and the five years' gap in building and maintenance work and by the arrival on the scene of new and competing methods of construction. On the other hand there is now far greater awareness of the problem among all sections of the people: housing has become not only the largest of our social problems but also the one that the people are most inclined to tackle with enthusiasm and determination.

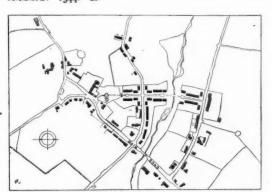
The Ministry of Health, now working with the Ministry of Works, have realised that the more the public know, the better the chance of getting really high standards put into practice. Already several reports have been issued by the Government directed almost as much to the public as to the profession and industry. There have been the Dudley Report on the Design of Dwellings, a report on Rural Housing, a report on the use of Standards and the Burt Committee on House Construction, and the Scottish Housing Advisory Committee have published their admirable book Planning Our New Homes.

The present Housing Manual could perhaps be described as the English version of the Scottish Report, though its presentation is far drier and less attractive to laymen—even to those who have confessed an interest by membership of local authority housing committees

In the introduction a reminder is made that "successive Ministers of Health have drawn attention to the importance of employing qualified architects on housing work" and that this has been restressed in recent reports. "It is essential," the report adds, "that local authorities should set a good standard for the country...and that this should apply not only to accommodation and construction... but also to questions of arrangement, taste, harmony with the surroundings, which largely depend on professional knowledge."

Chapter I deals with site planning and has largely been contributed by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. The first emphasis is on neighbourhood planning for a population of between five and ten thousand with variety in the size and type of dwelling and appropriate communal facilities for recreation, schooling, shops and so on.

\* H.M.S.O. 1944. 2s.



A plan is included to illustrate the way in which new housing should be attached to an existing village (see bottom of left-hand column).

The following table analysing the space requirements of neighbourhoods, the product of some of the most valuable original research of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, is included in the Appendix:—

SPACE REQUIREMENTS IN NEIGHBOURHOOTS

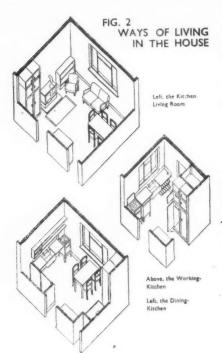
•	Open develop- ment acres	Outer ring acres	Inner ring acres	Central ring acres	Central (concentrated development) acres
Housing area Primary schools with playing fields (3-11	333	200	133	100	83
years of age)	17	17	17	17	17
Open space Shops and	70	70	60	50	40
offices Community . Centre,	9	8	7	6	5
churches, etc.	7	5	4	3	3
Public buildings Service indus- try and work-	4	3	2	2	2
shops Main roads, in- cluding half boundary roads up to a maximum of 20 ft. and parking	35	28	5 .	17	14
Total area of neighbour- hood	482	337	248	199	168
Average net residential density (per acre) Gross neigh- bourhood density (per	30	50	75	100	120
acre)	21	30	40	50	60

Chapter II is on the house in its surroundings. The arguments in favour of terraces—which architects have used so often—are repeated and well illustrated by pictorial and plan examples. Here, as elsewhere in the Manual, continual emphasis is laid on aesthetic issues. "A level site," it is said, "is usually the most economical, but a hilly or undulating site gives opportunities which, if used with skill, will give a more distinctive character to the scheme"; and notes follow on the way flat or hilly sites can best be handled.

Chapter III, on the three bedroomed house, for which there will be most demand, is introduced by an interesting remark: "While it is not possible to anticipate with certainty how each family will elect to use the accommodation provided, the architect is bound to make his plan with a clear idea in his own mind of the way in which this accommodation can most conveniently be used. His plan must be developed out of a particular way of living in the house."

Behind the suggestions, on plan and equipment, there has

(



clearly been considerable social study which must help, as it appears through the pages of writing, plans and photographs, to convince the local authority councillor and the ordinary housewife that these are houses to be built for human beings. Perhaps, at last, the old canards about architects being incapable of understanding ordinary housewifely needs are being killed.

The standards for room sizes are given in the text and stated as square feet on the plans, but, unfortunately, no scales are included, so that although a room may be marked as 120 sq. ft. there is no accurate means for the reader to measure the actual dimensions.

Although the Dudley Report standards are acknowledged as the basis for those given in the Manual, there is a tendency evident to lower them quietly.

The Dudley Report says in italics: "We recommend that the

#### SINK UNITS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK WASHING COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE OF THE STAND COLARS
INC SOARD AND COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 OF LONG
I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

I'VE WICK ONE COURS

UNIT WITH PRECLAY SINE 2 STAND COURS

UNIT WITH P

TUB AND THE F F TONG + F F

TUB AND THE F F TONG + F F

TUB AND THE F F TONG + F F

TUB AND THE F F TONG + F F

TUB AND THE F F TONG + F F

TUB AND THE F F TONG + F F

TUB AND THE F F TONG + F F

TUB AND THE F F TONG + F F

minimum over-all floor area that is necessary to give effect to the foregoing recommendations (for the three bedroom house) is 900 sq. ft. . . . no substantial reduction can be made in this figure if the majority of the defects of the inter-war house are to be remedied."

The Housing Manual illustrates by plan and recommends as "useful for grouping in terraces" a three bedroom house of 800 sq. ft. and five other plans between 800 and 814 sq. ft. In the introduction to the section headed "plan arrangements" the Manual says "Plans for the average size house for five persons range from the minimum house of 800 sq. ft. to the full 900 sq. ft. recommended in the Report on the Design of Dwellings (The Dudley Report). It is disturbing to find the Dudley's emphatic statement of a minimum turned by a phrase into a maximum.

The R.I.B.A. in the Report on Housing recommends a 950 sq. ft. minimum (inclusive of shed or outbuilding).

The fifth chapter, on flats, points out that flats may be included in estates mainly of houses and will certainly be required in areas where high densities are unavoidable.

Possibly the most interesting sections of the Report, because they contain most new matter, are those on efficiency in building, and on materials and equipment.

Paragraphs touch on costs, on the potential economies from mass production and on structural standards. The three elements, cost, production methods and standardisation, are shown to be closely associated. Low cost and the use of the most efficient production methods can only be achieved if there is national standardisation. The need for high-grade standards is stressed and reference made to the seven basic structural considerations listed in the Burt Report as appropriate subjects of standard specification: strength and stability, freedom from damp, thermal insulation, fire resistance, durability and ease of maintenance, and vermin resistance. The Burt recommendations are given in an appendix except that, rather surprisingly, the standard of thermal insulation given by the Burt Committee is considerably lowered from U=0.15 for external walls to U=0.3 and for

ground floors similarly. The Burt standard is brought in with the phrase "coefficients as low as 0.15 are to be recommended."

The section on fuels and appliances contributed by the Ministry of Fuel and Power is one of the longest and best, but is an apéritif only to the larger reports on the subject which can be expected from the Ministries of Fuel and Works in the near future. The former in charge of national fuel resources is directly concerned to get high efficiency appliances used in houses where, on the whole, efficiency in the past has been at rock bottom, with the resultant air-pollution, waste of fuel, waste of housewife time and so on. Diagrams show the layouts of installations for water heating using gas or a solid fuel or electricity alone and any two in combination.

Other equipment is dealt with in much the same way and is illustrated excellently to give an idea of the order which can be achieved in kitchen equipment lay-out if the appropriate equipment is well used. A combined kitchen prefabricated cookersink-boiler-storagetank unit is illustrated. In a section on plumbing a very brief and, for laymen, probably unintelligible reference is made to the one-pipe system. An opportunity has been lost to urge the abandonment of the old English habit of stringing soil and waste pipes on the faces of our buildings. In the Northholt houses many of the examples repeat this fault. There are two appendices, one tabulating space standards for buildings and open spaces, roads and paths, rooms in dwellings and for appliances and equipment. Much of this is now collated for the first time into a form which is likely to be immediately useful to designers.

The second appendix deals with structural standards for the seven elements of structural design from the Burt Report. In the centre of the book is a section of about 45 photographs of good local authority housing.

The Manual has been abstracted at some length because, even if directed more at local councillors than architects, it is a book which architects must study and will certainly find useful.

in

m-

try

itif

ted The

ned

the

the ind iter

l is

be

iperon

ble

has

In ult.

for

ngs

ted

ely

the

In

phs

ven

ook

# ANCIENT MONUMENT CONSERVATION IN FRANCE

The Work of S.H.A.E.F Fine Arts and Archives Section

At a recent S.H.A.E.F. press conference Lieut.-Colonel Geoffrey Webb, who is an Honorary Associate of the R.I.B.A. and one time Slade Professor at Cambridge, described the work in France of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Section of the Operations Branch, G<sub>5</sub> Division of Supreme H.Q.

Col. Webb is Adviser to the Section and has as his deputy Captain Marvin C. Ross, of the U.S. Army, formerly Curator of Mediaval Art at the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore. Among the nine officers in the field is Squadron Leader J. F. Dixon-Spain [F.].

Col. Webb said there were obvious limitations to the Section's work. They did not and could not interfere with operations: the business of fighting the war had to go ahead without regard for ancient monuments in the path of the armies, and in areas where the fighting had been intense there had been tragic and widespread destruction. None the less there were continual opportunities, which they were able to take, for quick and intelligent work on the spot-and not only behind the lines. Many of their officers had been in the forward areas and had been able to save buildings of merit and art objects which might otherwise have been lost or destroyed, not by bombardment but by very forgivable ignorance on the part of the fighting troops; they were often able to make contact at the early and critical stages of the occupation of a town with local architects, museum curators and archæologists and to help them with their task of conservation; they had been able to point out to works companies' commanders that the cinema on one side of the road was a worthier source of road-making rubble than the mediæval church across the way. And they had often been able to initiate first aid repairs in time to save a building—in this work the local French authorities had been very much on the spot and frequently by the time their men arrived they found scaffolding already up and surveys of damage and repair work in progress.

Capt. Moss, who had recently returned from France, gave detailed descriptions of several towns and buildings and of the way the Section weed its knowledge.

News came to them that an unexploded bomb was lying near the Château de Maintenon and they were able to arrange for its removal

without damage to the building. Another anxious moment was when an unexploded bomb or shell was found near the Château of Velancy. Indre, which had been used by the Louvre as the hide-out for many of the finest of its sculptures, including the Victory of Samothrace and the Venus of Milo. Here quick action by the Section's officers had assured the safety of incomparable treasures.

Capt. Moss described the architectural scene in several towns where, except for those in Calvados where fighting had been hard, surprisingly little damage had been done. The most remarkable picture was of Beauvais where an intense fire had raged during the fighting in 1940 to within 20 feet of the cathedral. The stained glass had been replaced by matchboard and paper, increasing enormously the risk of the cathedral becoming involved in ruinous conflagration. But this towering delicate building, the collapse of which from its own over-reaching structural ambition had been feared through centuries of peace-time, survived both fire and the shock of bombardment.

In Chartres the cathedral, St. Pierre and all the main mediæval buildings had escaped almost untouched, though in the last days the Germans had fired on the cathedral without effect. The only serious loss was of the City gate, the principal civil mediæval monument, destroyed when the Germans blew up the bridge.

In St. Denis, near Paris, there was no damage of importance, and similarly the incomparable mediæval buildings of Troyes, St. Pierre Cathedral and St. Urbain, had also been damaged only by occasional splinters.

Col. Webb said that the Bayeux tapestry had—to the surprise of many people—acquired an almost symbolic value—to the Germans as much as to the French people and ourselves. Before the war the authorities of Bayeux had made a strong lead box and a concrete shelter for it in the city. In August 1941 it had been moved at Vichy Government orders to near Le Mans, where it remained undisturbed until. In July and August 1943, the Germans employed an artist to make a colour reproduction of it and photographed the whole tapestry. This is the first complete photographic survey to be made since the 19th century and will no doubt be an incidental but valuable part of the tribute to be extracted from the Germans after the war.

The tapestry stayed at Le Mans until D day + 10, when the Germans and Vichy authorities removed it to the lower basement of the Louvre. Just before the liberation of Paris the Germans made an effort to take it away, but the Louvre authorities were able to resist and the tapestry is in the Louvre and in complete safety now.

# PLANNING IN THE WEST INDIES

Among the recent town planning and architectural appointments of interest were those of Town Planning and Architectural Advisers to the Minister of State in West Africa, Mr. Maxwell Fry [F.], and to the Development Commission of the West Indies, Mr. R. Gardner-Medwin [A.].

Shortly after Mr. Gardner-Medwin reached the West Indies, he was able to take part in the West Indian Conference, 1944, held at Barbadoes,

part of the Report of which is concerned with the Planning of Public Works for the Improvement of Agriculture, Education, Housing and Public Health. The latter part of the Report is, in fact, a Planning White Paper for the Caribbean, and has many points in it likely to be of interest to readers at home. The extract printed below is Part IV of the Main Report published by H.M.S.O. (Colonial No. 187):—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER ITEM 3 OF THE AGENDA—THE PLANNING OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE, EDUCATION, HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The territories and colonies represented in this Conference are all in great need of extensive programmes of public works. Inception of these programmes should not be deferred until the end of the war. Acute unemployment is already a problem in several of the territories as a result of the impending termination of military construction throughout the Caribbean. There is hardly any war industry in the region, and some of our basic industries have suffered because of shipping shortages. We strongly recommend, therefore, that the construction of public works be undertaken immediately to relieve unemployment and at the same time to provide facilities greatly needed by the population.

- 2. Public works initiated now must not interfere with the war effort, and consequently should depend on locally available materials as much as possible. However, every effort should be made to secure the maximum amount of surplus equipment and materials from outside sources. The term "public works" as used in this report includes the following:—
- (a) Engineering projects.—Roads; reclamation, including drainage; sea defences; irrigation; water supply; sewage disposal; harbour improvements; airport construction; power generation and distribution.
  - (b) Building construction projects.—Housing; school buildings;

re

in

of

in

as N

n

o

to

sa

community buildings; hospitals; clinics and health centres; prisons and reformatories; markets and shops; farm buildings; other public institutions; services and amenities.

- 3. It is of vital importance that each territory or island group should draw up a long-term development plan which will establish the order in which each project or type of project will be undertaken.
- 4. The fact that development plans may take months to prepare should not delay the execution of projects for which materials and labour are available. Works capable of immediate execution can be incorporated in the projected development plan, in so far as it can be anticipated.
- 5. We strongly recommend that works already planned and for which materials are available be started without delay and that territories which have not yet planned public works should be advised to do so immediately with a view to the early commencement of such works.
- 6. It is recommended that any contract entered into for the execution of any project, or any part of a project, should include a clause, placing upon the contractor and his sub-contractors an obligation to pay wage rates and maintain hours of labour and working conditions not less favourable than those prevailing locally in the trade or industry concerned.
- 7. To establish a realistic basis for development plans of public works, model legislation should be prepared by a group of experts and enacted immediately, and should give governments the power:
  - (a) to zone land for specific use and to plan its development accordingly,
  - (b) to acquire land in the public interest at fair and economic values, as opposed to speculative values.
- So long as land and land values are exploited without regard to the public interest, long term planning will be rendered economically impracticable.
- 8. In planning public works, it should be recognised that town and country are dependent on each other and should therefore be treated as related elements of what may be called a "regional unit." In the West Indies a regional unit will normally be an island or a group of small islands. The larger territories might be divided into several regional units. Planning should take into account this regional aspect so that a balance can be established in the life of the community between each social function, work, education, leisure, health.
- 9. We recommend that regional planning boards be appointed. They should include whenever possible representatives of the Government Departments of Health, Agriculture, Public Works, Education, Lands and Survey, as well as a qualified planning technician and an unofficial representative of the people. In the larger territories, a central planning authority should be created to co-ordinate the major proposals of the several regional planning boards. Social welfare and other representative organisations can play an important part in educating communities to understand and participate in the co-operative effort of regional planning; and they should have free access to examine and criticise projected development plans before they are put into
- 10. With the setting up of regional planning organisations in all territories of the Caribbean area, a new field of international co-operation is possible and it is recommended that a Caribbean Planning Commission be set up. The Commission, which might well form part of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission,

- would promote the co-ordination of all fields of planning activity in the exchange of experience and ideas. It could also assist in the allocation of available materials.
- 11. Each regional board should prepare a detailed planning survey of living conditions, applied to maps which show such factors as:—land use, land ownership and value, communications and traffic densities, population densities, overcrowding conditions, structural conditions of buildings, public services and community facilities, A standardised mapping technique and a standard planning nomenclature should be adopted throughout the area.
- 12. Plans to be drawn up should include zoning plans to control the use of land, a long-term master plan, and a short-term development programme to co-ordinate agricultural schemes, industrial developments, housing, schools and community facilities, engineering works and other services.
- 13. Minimum standards of space and equipment applied to all new projects throughout the Caribbean should be established. In certain areas, however, it may be necessary to relâx these standards in the interest of a strictly temporary emergency housing programme. Lest "temporary rehousing" of this kind became far too permanent, it should be rigidly controlled by legislation.
- 14. The first serious barrier to comprehensive planning in most of the British Caribbean colonies is the lack of topographical contoured surveys. It is recommended that all governments in the Caribbean area should collaborate in immediate steps to complete surveys of areas where they are most urgently required.
- 15. Realising that many governments lack sufficient facilities to undertake any further emergency short-term programmes, we recommend that they should be provided with funds to enable a start to be made on projects authorised in principle, but awaiting settlement of final details. These funds should be calculated as a percentage of the value of the works to be undertaken. This would facilitate the acquisition of sites, preparation of plans and specifications and other preliminary steps.
- 16. There is a serious shortage of technical personnel throughout the Caribbean area in all branches of engineering, architecture and planning. It is recommended that governments arrange to pool and exchange available personnel where this is possible; and that every effort be made to recruit new technicians from the mother countries, as war conditions allow their release.
- 17. Existing schemes for training technicians should be enlarged and co-ordinated to cover requirements throughout the area, and assistance by means of financial grants, scholarships and fellowships should be made available. It is of primary importance that West Indians should be encouraged in every possible way to enter this field of public service and to participate in the long-term planning of the Caribbean area. Further, with problems of post-war construction in Europe and America assuming an increasingly important role, it is improbable that many technicians can be recruited from abroad.
- 18. We strongly urge that a sectional committee of the Caribbean Research Council be set up to undertake research in building and engineering.
- 19. We further suggest that fruitful fields of research by this body would be standardisation of building units in various materials and the possibility of prefabricating such units in the Caribbean area at suitable distribution centres. A particular branch of this research would be the scientific pretreating of lumber and standardised timber units against termite and rot at depots in each territory or group of islands.

944

vity

it in

uch

con-

and

id a

out

trol

erm

nity

all

ned.

nese

sing

ame

ical

s in

s to

s to

able

ing d as

This

and

out

ure nge

ole ;

the

ged

rea, and

ary

erv

ate

vith

rica

hat

the

in

this

ous

the lar of t at

ı.

n. nost

# Notes

### **DEMOBILISATION**

Following this paragraph is a note by the Demobilisation Committee on the Government scheme for what is termed "re-allocation of man-power." As most members will already know, there are two systems of release, known as Class A and Class B. Under Class A the basis of release is according to age and length of service. Class B is intended "to make a limited provision for certain urgent works of reconstruction on which a beginning must be made in the interim period." The men in Class B will be "those identified as belonging to particular occupational classes specified by the Minister of Labour and National Service" and "a limited number of individual specialists." The only clue to the nature of the reconstruction envisaged is mention of housing work, which is known to be priority No. 1 with the Government. The White Paper leaves a lot of questions unanswered that architects will necessarily ask. As to whether they include architects in their "particular occupational classes" and, if so, whether they merely mean those with practices or posts to return to or whether they mean the bulk of the profession, they do not say. But the R.I.B.A. Demobilisation Committee has asked these and other questions and will doubtless shortly get answers to them. If the Government do not realise that every skilled architect and draughtsman will be wanted for the reconstruction effort-and wanted before building labour, it will not be for lack of having had it pointed out by the R.I.B.A.

#### THE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

The Demobilisation Committee have had under consideration the Government White Paper on "Re-allocation of Man-Power between the Armed Forces and Civilian Employment during any Interim Period between the Defeat of Germany and the Defeat of Japan."

The Government proposals provide for men and women to be released in two classes.

Class A will be released in groups according to age and length of service. It is understood that every effort will be made to release men in their turn in whatever theatre of war they may be serving.

Class B will consist of certain occupational classes of men and women whose services may be required for urgent reconstruction employment. These classes of employment will be specified by the Minister of Labour and National Service. The selection of the required number of men from a particular occupational class for transfer in Class B will, so far as possible, be based on the principle of age and length of war service.

In addition, Class B will include a limited number of individual specialists for whose transfer to civilian employment application will be made through Government Departments in accordance with existing arrangements.

The release of personnel in Class B will not commence until a start is made with releases in Class A.

Full particulars of the proposals are contained in the White Paper referred to above, obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, price 1d. net.

The Demobilisation Committee are taking immediate action to secure official recognition of the importance and urgency of architectural work as a preliminary step in reconstruction, and of the vital necessity of transferring architects and students of architecture to Class B so that their early release can be arranged.

The Government Department concerned are being consulted as to the procedure to be adopted in dealing with applications on behalf of individual specialists.

Members will be informed—through the JOURNAL and the Newsletter sent to serving members—immediately it is possible to advise them of further developments.

2 October, 1944.

# DEMOBILISATION AND POST-WAR EMPLOYMENT INDEX OF MEMBERS' WORK

Questionnaire "B," which has been sent to all members of the R.I.B.A., asks for particulars of the work they have carried out. Several members who are partners in firms have asked whether they should supply details of all the work carried out by their firms, even although they have not been personally closely associated with some of the schemes, or whether they should confine the information to work for which they have been individually responsible.

Members in this position who have not already completed and returned questionnaire "B," are advised to give particulars of their own individual experience and work, and to supply a supplementary list of work carried out by their firms for which they have not been immediately responsible.

### MEMBERS SERVING WITH THE FORCES

#### KILLED

ARNOLD, G. W. [S.], Flying Officer R.A.F. BROWN, B. J. [A.], Sigmn. R.C.S. NAPPER, P. E. C. [S.], 2nd Lieut. R.E. PARSONS, W. J. [S.], F/Sgt. R.A.F. WILSON, H. P. B. [S.], Capt. R.A.

#### PRISONERS OF WAR

FOSTER, KENNETH E. [S.], Cpl.
Capt. W. Magson, R.E. [S.], whose name was published in the
JOURNAL for October, 1942, as a Prisoner of War, escaped while
being transported to Germany and is now back in England.

#### DECORATIONS AND DISTINCTIONS

Berry, J. G. [A.], Lieut. R.E., Awarded the M.C. Loney, V. H. [A.], Lieut. R.E., Awarded Certificate of Meritorious Service.

Preston, F. Leslie [A.], Sqdn. Ldr. R.A.F., Mentioned in Despatches. Sargert, E. T. [A.], F/Lt. R.A.F., Mentioned in Despatches. Thomas, I. H. [A.], F/O R.A.F., Awarded the D.F.C.

#### NO LONGER IN THE FORCES

Adams, J. T. [4.], S/Sgt. R.E.
Barnett, H. S. [L.], Lieut. R.E.
Carpenter, R. D. [5.], Sub/Lt. R.N.V.R.
Harvey, Robert [5.], Spr. R.E.
Hitch, R. A. B. [4.], Lieut. R.E.
Suttor, J. B. [4.], F/Lt. R.A.A.F., Awarded the D.F.C.
Hunt, L. F. G. [4.], Lieut. R.E.
Knox, L. A. [4.], Lieut. Royal Australian Engineers.
Richards, Miss Helga M. [4.], P.O., W.R.N.S.
Savege, O. F. [F.], Capt. R.E.
Schofield, J. A. [4], Lieut. R.N.V.R.
Towle, C. [4.], F/Lieut. R.A.A.F.
Walker, Winston [4.], Capt. R.E.
Williams, Lawrence G. [4.], Capt. 1/H.B. Regt. (Inf.).

#### **EXAMINATION RESULTS**

#### THE FINAL EXAMINATION, JULY, 1944

	whole						of	
Thes	sis and remaining Testimonies of Study							1
Passed	Passed Part 1 only							5
Passed	Part 1	only, su	bject t				ning	
	imonies o							1
Passed	Part 2 or	nly					0 0	1
								.41
	11.1	,						-
	didates v			C 11				
The succ	esstul car	ndidates	are as	follow	s :—			
hole Exa	minatio	n						
BROWN, R	eginald V	V. W. (st	abject to	appro	val of T	Thesis)		
DESSAU, F.	leinz		-					
EDMONDSO	N, Kenne	th H. (su	bject to	approv	val of T	hesis)		
EDWARDS,	Arthur	M.						
FALCONER	, P. Serre	ell						
GOWANS,	Alexander	r A.						
GREENFIE	LD, L. B.	G. (Distin	nction in	Thesis)				
GREGORY,	Frederic	k W.						

GROSE, William P. J.
GROVE, Donald E. (Distinction in Thesis)
HEYWOOD, Leslie A. J. (subject to approval of Thesis)
HINDLE, Ian M.
HITSCHMANN, Hans (subject to approval of Thesis)
HOBBIS, Charles I.
HOYLES, Fred H.
LANCASTER, Frank W. (subject to approval of Thesis)

LANDAW, David
LAWSON, Theodore F.
McRobie, Alexander (subject to approval of Thesis)

MALCOLMSON, Reginald F.
MASON, Thomas L. K.
MOATE, Frank (subject to approval of Thesis and remaining Testimonies of Study)

PARKER, C. Antony PHILLIPS-HOWARD, B. A. (Distinction in Thesis) PITE, Frederick R. (subject to approval of Thesis) RALPH, Stanley

Skelton, Norman T. (subject to approval of Thesis) STEDHAM, Ronald A. TAYLOR, Alastair A. THORNE, Frank R. (subject to approval of Thesis) WARING, Arnold S. (Distinction in Thesis) WILLS, Gerald (subject to approval of Thesis)

Worthington, Clifford Wright, Frederick

Part 1 only

Bradford, Philip W. G.

MacGruer, John G. (subject to approval of remaining Testimonies of Study)

Melland, Guy S.

MELLAND, Guy S. MILLS, Wilfred E. MOON, Arthur L. WELLS, Samuel

Part 2 only Kennedy, Charles V. K.

## THE SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATION, JULY, 1944

The Special Final Examination was held in London and Edinburgh from 5 to 12 July 1944.

Of the 34 candidates examined, 16 passed as follows:—

Whole Examination
COLLYER, William
COOPER, George
FELGATE, Frederick L.
FIENNES, The Hon. Laurence J. E. Twisleton-Wykeham.
HASTINGS, Alfred E. J.
KATONA, Ervin
MITCHELL, W. Porter
RENDELL, Frederick C.
SMITH, Eric S.
SOUTHALL, Reginald E. J.
SPARROW, Ronald J.
THOMAS, W. Stephen
THORPE, Rupert L.

Part 1 only
BEVAN, John J.
CARTER, William M.
Part 2 only
Pope, David T. B.
18 candidates were relegated.

THE EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION FROM THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION

The Examination was held in London on the 11 and 13 July, 1944; three candidates were examined and passed, as follows:—

COUCH, Beryl S. (Miss)

STERNBERG, Eugene
WILSON, Granville H.

# SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATION, SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA, JULY, 1944

The Special Final Examination was held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in July 1944, when the following candidate was examined and passed:—

Age, Arthur Desmond.

# Correspondence

### Ionian Science and Greek Architecture

53 The Pryors, East Heath Road, N.W.3.

17.9.44.
The Editor, The Journal, R.I.B.A.

Dear Sir,—Convalescence has enabled me to go through an accumulated stock of R.I.B.A. Journals, and I have been greatly interested in the report of a Paper read as far back as March by Mr. M. Hartland Thomas. In this Paper he makes a suggestion which to me is quite a new idea. Speaking of Greek classical architecture he says: "Can it be that, if the Athenian architects had first gone to school in Ionia, where experimental science was then being born in the liberal climate of the Greek Colonies, before expending their brilliant ingenuity upon the perfection of obsolete forms; then the subsequent history of classical architecture might have been one of sustained and orderly progress...."

The fact is that the so-called scientific philosophers of Ionia were pure frauds as scientists. The late Professor Cornford almost cruelly "debunked" them in his Paper, "Was the Ionian Philosophy Scientific?" (Journal of Hellenic Studies 1942). So far from being "experimental scientists," they were almost childish dogmatists without the faintest trace of what we consider to be scientific method.

Yours truly,
IAN MACALISTER.

#### Graded Daylight Factor Tables

The National Physical Laboratory, 27 September 1944.

The Editor, THE JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—In the letter from Mr. Percy J. Waldram, which appeared in the August number of The Journal R.I.B.A., reference is made to faults "to which the technical press has promptly drawn attention" in the N.P.L. pamphlet "The Natural Lighting of Houses and Flats, with Graded Daylight Factor Tables." If I can rely on the efficiency of the services of the press-cutters, the strictures to which Mr. Waldram refers anonymously are his own.

I can understand Mr. Waldram's dislike of the Tables. He has practised in the field of lighting for many years, and has

944

ICE

RE

.A.

uly,

hern

ough oeen k as akes

reek

nian ental

reek

the

y of

onia

ford

the 942). most

sider

R.

14.

ared

ce is

awn

ng of

If I , the

own.

He has 319

developed and applied successfully his own method of evaluating natural lighting. A strong preference for the tools he has long used is to be expected. I can appreciate his distrust of the Tables, for he brings to them a belief that window lighting cannot be dealt with in this way; had he been a mathematician he would have realised that the basis on which they rest is secure. Despite his familiarity with the quantitative aspects of natural lighting he has not been able to show the numerical results are in error. Had he offered any pertinent criticism it would have been wel-But his aim appears to be at all costs to discredit the For instance he claims that they are based on a fallacy, that there have been serious oversights, and that the authors recommend one way of lighting a room rather than another—all statements with no foundation. Another line of attack is, ignoring statements in the introduction, to assume that the Tables are applicable to conditions very different from those for which they have been prepared. In the past Mr. Waldram has done much to improve natural lighting in this country, and I regret that he is now endeavouring to obstruct the efforts being made to place information on the lighting obtainable with windows of various sizes in the hands of those who desire to ensure good lighting in our post-war domestic buildings. To give that information and to show how it can be used is the purpose of the pamphlet.

The first impression of the Tables was sold out some weeks ago, and a second is now being printed. There is therefore no

doubt that they meet a public need.

There remain many problems in lighting for which tables arranged on this plan are quite unsuitable; rooms such as those mentioned by Mr. Waldram which should be lighted by several windows are cases in point. Tables for dealing with these problems were completed several months ago, but pressure of other work has so far come in the way of their publication.

The rest of Mr. Waldram's letter concerns architects rather

than the authors of the Tables.

Yours faithfully, T. Smith.

Sir Edwin Lutyens on the War-Damaged City Churches and City Planning in a letter to Canon S. A. Alexander of St. Paul's

2 Amen Court, E.C.4.

DEAR SIR,—I feel sure that many members of the Royal Institute will be interested to read the following letter, which Sir Edwin Lutyens wrote to me shortly after the Great Fire, December, 1940, in which he expresses his opinions on the preservation of the City of London Churches :-

S. A. ALEXANDER.

16 January 1941.

MY DEAR ALEXANDER,-Many thanks for your kind letter. I feel so terribly for all you have endured. I don't mind Faraday House or the G.P.O. going-they can be reproduced-not St. Paul's. I am asking Lovett to bring plans to show the damage done round St. Paul's, etc.

About the future of Wren's Churches-where destroyed-you question me! Every case needs individual criticism, but as a general rule I would leave any Towers standing, such as St. Bride's. Where there is sufficient congregation, they should be rebuilt. A new London may require a much wider space for housing to stop the overcrowding crime; but where there is no congregation I should leave the spaces occupied by destroyed Churches as open. Or if funds are of necessity, then no new building on a Church site should be higher than the original building or cover more ground. I fear the "Church" may try to make money!

Some Churches—say St. Stephen's, Walbrook, for instance—should be rebuilt. I don't think it would be possible to rebuild

a Church like St. Bartholomew the Great. You might build a smaller Church within its ruins! But yours is a difficult question.

I would like to see some trades removed from the City and replaced with workshops—humane houses—say to Eaton Square? Those expansive and expensive houses will have no inhabitants when the war is over.

Yours ever,

(Signed) E. LUTYENS.

P.S.—I dare not start another sheet, hence my abruptness.

#### Post-War Headaches

37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

19.9.44.

The Editor, THE JOURNAL, R.I.B.A.

SIR,—The letter from Mr. Percy Burnett in your last issue is most timely, and will serve a useful purpose in calling attention to the appalling prospects before Architects in private practice after the war. That is, unless something is done now to ease the burden.

An architect's work is the planning and design of buildings, and if an architect's work is the planning and design of buildings, and in fifty per cent. of his time is taken up with official bodies, each with their special requirements (all of which have to dovetail into one another), it becomes an obstacle race in which only the most hardy can hope to finish the course. All this energy should go to the creation of better buildings instead of running to waste in the desert sands of interminable negotiations with the authorities.

Mr. Burnett's list is by no means complete, but it is enough to show how far we have gone in adding complications to a sufficiently difficult job—"Hills peep o'er hills and alps on alps arise"—without any advantage to the ultimate solution of the problems to be dealt with.

The urgent need of the present time is simplification of procedure, and nothing could be better than the War Executive Committee's recommendation to the Ministry of Works. It is that "a single application only should be required for all consents, waivers or approvals," and that there should be a National Building Code and one Central Office to deal with the work.

Yours faithfully,

H. AUSTEN HALL [F.].

21 Bloomsbury Way, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 18.9.44.

The Editor, THE JOURNAL, R.I.B.A.

The Editor, THE JOURNAL, R.I.B.A.

Dear Sir,—I have been reading Mr. Burnett's letter in the August issue of the JOURNAL on "Post-War Headaches for Architects," and it has given me a severe stomach ache. Although written in a semi-jocular strain, every word in that letter is so intensely true and carries such a serious import, that it appears to me that the R.I.B.A. should, for the time being, put aside consideration of all its manifold projects and concentrate entirely on trying to improve the architect's position, if we are not all to starve or go into the workhouse! What client is going to instruct an architect to prepare plans for some post-war project if the architect cannot give him any idea either as to whether or when the scheme will receive Town Planning approval (without which it is useless to proceed with the drawings) or as to how or when which it is useless to proceed with the drawings) or as to how or when he will be permitted to start building, and under such conditions how does an architect expect to earn any fees?

As far as one can ascertain at the present time it appears that, except for housing and schools, no civil building is likely to be allowed to start for at least five years, so that unless an architect is in the employment of the Government or a Local Authority, or is engaged on housing or schools or some public utility project, he might just as well "shut up shop" for several years, unless he has private resources to enable him to

weather the storm.

I am sorry to be so pessimistic, but surely it is better to be frank and to face the position squarely rather than bury one's head in the sand-we then know what we are "up against" and can take steps to overcome the difficulties.

Yours faithfully,

DIGBY L. SOLOMON [F.].

" Parklands,"
10 Whitmore Road,
Beckenham, Kent.

8.9.44.

The Editor, THE JOURNAL, R.I.B.A.

Dear Sir,—I was very pleased to read Mr. Percy V. Burnett's letter in the August Journal, which he aptly entitled "Post-War Headaches for the Practising Architect."

Although his letter was necessarily concise and brief, it was quite sufficient to prove that unless something is done, the position of the architect and client is going to be hopeless from the termination of hostilities, for a considerable period. I myself would put it at two years at least, and I would venture to say that Serving Members in the Forces, knowing of the destruction that has been wrought by enemy action, will not be pleased to find that it would be quite useless to re-start their practices, as I submit they have every right to expect.

I should like to add to Mr. Burnett's letter, by pointing out, that in my opinion, if Local Authorities are to be permitted in peace-time, to carry out work themselves on repairs and reinstatement of damaged houses to the extent of £500, this will mean that they will probably secure all the labour and materials available for the purpose, as they are now doing. No one will complain of the procedure at the present time, or dispute that the Local Authorities have been given an exceedingly difficult and thankless job, which they are doing in a very able manner to the best of their ability, but everyone knows the quality of the work is very indifferent. I submit that this work will not only be entirely outside their province, when the war is over, but it will cause serious injury to both the profession (who will lose the commissions upon which practices can be rebuilt) and the public.

Local Authorities should not be expected to have to deal with anything beyond ordinary municipal matters, Public Health, Road Repairs and Maintenance and the like, and I should say that there is no Borough Surveyor who does not agree with this view. It will possibly be argued, that they must, as they certainly will, have to employ architects and assistants to deal with the enormous amount of work involved, so that the architect will have to satisfy two clients instead of one, the Building Owner and the Local Council.

The scheme, as I see it, is all wrong and I should be interested to hear of the views of other members upon this vital and urgent subject.

Yours faithfully,

L. PRIOR HALE [L.].

### Architecture-Prefabrication and a "Way of Life"

C/o Chief Engineer, H.Q. Southern Army, India Command.

9.9.44.

The Editor, THE JOURNAL, R.I.B.A.

SIR,—I wish to say how stimulating it was to read the May issue of the JOURNAL. It may seem a long time to hark back to, but here in India it is still one of the most recent copies received.

It was stimulating because it seemed that the R.I.B.A. was discussing real things, even those things referred to by the President as "dreadful things."

. In particular the discussion on Prefabrication was important, not because of the subject, which is important enough in itself, but because it showed a fresh approach to life and living as related to architecture.

It was clear that all those taking part had, at last, been forced by the urgent problems of these times to face questions outside those constricted boundaries so smugly laid down by our profession in the past. They were prepared to examine and tentatively to state a series of basic principals relating current events to the psycho-physical welfare of the society, we as Architects, are supposed to serve. In fact, to state a Way of Life and the means of achieving it.

Where will this fundamental change in the attitude of the profession lead? I believe that it is the only way to restore the dignity and usefulness of the profession and will recreate the trust which the public lost during the 1920's and 30's. When, in spite of intensive self-congratulation, the architect became synonymous with bagman and window dresser to financiers and speculators or stooge to the local councils.

This change in approach necessitates the making of an honest statement of what we know should be the basic minima of space, warmth, shelter, convenience and beauty required by human beings and their families for full and healthy life. This must be linked with a similar estimate of what is physically required to carry out these requirements and how they can be increased. Please notice that the problem so stated is a physical and moral problem and not a financial one. What is physically possible is financially possible.

Yours faithfully,

Andrew Carden [A.]. (Capt., R.E.).

# Obituary

P. MORLEY-HORDER [F.]

We regret to record the death of Mr. Percy Morley-Horder [F.], news of which comes to us just as we go to press. We have received the following memoir from Sir Herbert Baker, R.A.:

"I should like to express regret at the death of Morley-Horder, as I think the profession has lost a distinguished architect, as he certainly was in the prime of his career. I am specially interested in the reference in the obituary in *The Times* this morning to his work at Cheshunt College. Some years ago I spent a few days at Cambridge with Dr. Rendall, the Headmaster of Winchester College, going round all the modern buildings there; and we came to the conclusion that Cheshunt College by Horder was the best building of all, and a good example of the successful treatment of yellow brick, well chosen in colour, mixed with stone in harmony—Clipsham I think it was—and a grey-black Dutch pantile which gave a soft non-reflecting moleskin tone to the roof masses.

"His brother Gerald, who died some time ago, was, as will be well known, an exceptionally able and trusted quantity surveyor, with good architectural taste and a charming personality. He used to say that as he himself suffered from an inferiority complex, his brother Morley suffered from a superiority complex; and I think it was a true diagnosis of Morley's character, as the worry of this upon a highly artistic nature may have been the cause of the ill-health from which he suffered in recent years."

T. L. TAYLOR [F.]

Mr. Thomas L. Taylor [F.], whose death occurred on 1 August, at "Glenburn," Innellan, Argyll, was born at Glasgow in 1881, and was educated at Kelvinside Academy and King William's College, Isle of Man. He received his training in the office of Messrs. Honeyman & Keppie, R.S.A. [F.], Glasgow, and studied at the Glasgow School of Art, thereafter touring France, measuring and sketching in the cathedral towns and the châteaux in the Loire Valley, and during summer holidays touring the cathedral towns of England and Scotland, always with his colours and sketch book.

He acted as assistant to the late Sir R. Rowand Anderson, LL.D., H.R.S.A. [F], Edinburgh, and Mr. James Miller, R.S.A. [F], at Glasgow, before entering into partnership in 1906 with Mr. David B. Hutton [F] at Glasgow under the firm name of Messrs. Hutton & Taylor [FF].

Mr. Taylor obtained his Fellowship in 1915, and for several years served on the Associate Section and ultimately on the Council of the Glasgow Institute of Architects, and during the last war he received his Commission as a Lieutenant in the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

The firm designed and carried out many buildings, including churches (won in open competition), schools, Royal Engineers' War Memorial, Chatham (won in open competition), institutions, warehouses, domestic work and housing in addition to being premiated in various competitions for public buildings and gaining Honourable Mention in the Chicago Tribune International Open Competition.

Mr. Taylor's character was marked by profound sincerity, modesty and a quality of conscientiousness which dominated everything he undertook, and it was a privilege and pleasure to work in association with him. He retired eighteen months before his death, due to illhealth, and will be remembered by a large number of his professional friends for his friendship, helpfulness and courtesy.

The practice is being carried on by his partner, Mr. David B. Hutton [F.], under the firm name.

Mr. Taylor is survived by his wife, son and daughter.

# Book Reviews

Building To-day. By Martin S. Briggs. Oxford University Press. 1944. 8vo. 5s.

This book attempts the very difficult operation of writing for two distinct sections of the public—those who build and those for whom the buildings are provided. In order that there shall be no mistake, the author sets out quite clearly whose function it should be to design the buildings: "It is the job of the architect, and nobody else, to design buildings, however small and unimportant and utilitarian they may be." Excellent advice—with which all architects, it is presumed, will agree! The difficulty has always been to persuade some sections of the public that the architect's advice is worth while. And to this task the author applies himself with great assiduity, lightened by a subtle sense of humour. If any one book can accomplish so much, not only for the profession, but for the country as a whole, this is that one.

All aspects of building are dealt with, and the aims, and, it may be said, the difficulties, of the architect explained to the client or should-be client, without any attempt to minimise or slur over the problems that have to be faced. Correspondingly the client's viewpoint is tactfully presented to the architect.

Mr. Briggs writes with an easy air of detachment, and should an occasional prejudice show itself it is at once scotched remorselessly. It is essentially a fair-minded book, though it deals with such difficult questions as taste, tradition and the use of modern materials and methods of construction.

The author deals in some detail with such diverse buildings as housing, churches, schools, libraries, town halls, railway stations and commercial buildings; and the information given should be of great use, not only to the aspiring client but to the practising architect.

The book combines the advantages of being not only a piece of firstclass propaganda for the profession—the more effective because this aspect probably never occurred to the author—as well as a refresher course for the, in these days, harassed practitioner, as well as for the other members of the building team such as quantity surveyor, contractor and specialist. It is charmingly presented and the illustrations, which have been generously supplied, have been chosen with more than usual care.

STANLEY C. RAMSEY [F.].

The Honeywood Settlement. By H. B. Creswell. Reprint. 8vo. 214 pp. Faber & Faber. 1944. 7s. 6d.

Many things may change in architectural practice: the architect of houses becomes the architect of "housing," the private firm the servant of government and corporations, and the mass of the profession in the employment of "authorities"—but still the old client-architect-builder relationship is likely to survive as the main framework on which architecture is hung, and generations in the future, as much as the generation of architects since 1929, will read *The Honeywood File and Settlement* with pleasure and for healthy instruction.

Mr. Creswell's books are, in fact, "classies"; by which is meant

Mr. Creswell's books are, in fact, "classics"; by which is meant simply that they somehow penetrate to the roots of things; his Spinlove, Grigblay and Brash, although sharply and characterfully drawn as individuals with the merits and defects of any quite ordinary people, are types in whom Mr. Creswell has concentrated a world of experience and enduring personalities. The situations in his story of the building and settlement of the Honeywood job similarly are characteristic without being so generalised that they become text-bookish and unnaturally worldly wise.

A note such as this, inspired by the new edition of the *Honeywood Settlement*, can too easily be written on the almost justifiable assumption that everybody has read the Honeywood books, and that this is simply a greeting to an old friend. The existence of the new edition is, however, proof that there are some people, including no doubt many architectural students, still to have their architectural consciences well-basted by Mr. Creswell's caustic wit and pleasure in the architecture business exercised by his excellent humour, and their intelligence stimulated by such a wealth of worldly common-sensical wisdom that they will get a new human tang given to architecture as a contemporary affair, whether they come to it as Brash the client, Grigblay the builder, or Spinlove the architect.

The Settlement describes, mainly by the production of the correspondence files of the principal actors, the final anxieties of client, architect and builder at the close of the maintenance period. The

author enlightens the story by explanatory and critical notes pointing out the pitfalls, admonishing the letter-writers and providing the continuity between the events which give rise to the letters so that the whole builds up into an exciting novel of real life as attractive to the layman as to the professional reader.

St. Martin in the Fields, New and Old. By Katherine A. Esdaile. 1944. S.P.C.K. 98 pp. and 4 plates. 8vo. 5s.

This little book is packed with information, much of it newly discovered. One could wish that Mrs. Esdaile had written in the 1850's, for St. Martin's has lost much through destructive restoration and inappropriate decoration, all carried out with the best of intention.

After the war the repair of air-raid blast damage will afford some opportunity for simplification. The garish victorian coloured glass need not, and should not, be replaced, but unfortunately the original glazing of the east window, which is slightly indicated in the print of c. 1810, facing page 19, was lost for ever in 1867, when it was succeeded by a very indifferent representation of the Ascension.

The Church Building Accounts, under the date 26 September 1726, record, "By painting the glass of the east window of St. Martin's Church, James and William Price—£130." The Prices' were among the very few stained glass artists who carried on the languishing art and provide us with a slender chain reaching back to the middle ages. Their window would have been of great historic interest at the present

The old print of the interior of the church, referred to above, reveals several other regrettable losses. The original pews shown, not inordinately high, but each fitted with a door, symbolic of a comfortable age when families had each their appointed place in the House of the Lord. The wide central aisle is also shown, fitted with easily removable, backless benches for the poor, a less comfortable feature of the age. For fashionable weddings, funerals or other ceremonies of sufficient importance a spacious approach to the altar was thus provided.

The pulpit has been shockingly mutilated. Originally a three-decker it has been cut down and has lost its sounding-board, its reading desk and the clerk's pew, but, the pendulum of ecclesiastical taste having now swung back, may we hope that after the war at least the sounding-board may be replaced, by something simple and dignified, but in no sense an attempted copy.

Hogarth's plate, No. 2 in the series, Industry and Idleness, depicts the pulpit as it was in 1747, but standing on the south side of the church, whereas we know it to have been on the north. On examination of the original drawings, in the British Museum, it is found, however, that this plate had been reversed in the printing. Several preliminary drawings exist, from which it is clear that Hogarth visited the church and sketched the interior, afterwards adding the figures.

Mrs. Esdaile refers to the organ presented to the church by King George I. It was built by Christopher Schrider, a son-in-law of Father Smith, and was sold in 1799 for £200 to the church of St. Mary, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, where it still remains, displaying the inscription, "The Gift of His Most Sacred Majesty King George, 1726," on its front.

Considering the great number of important people who have been buried in the church or the churchyard the paucity of memorials is, at the first glance, astonishing. Actually it illustrates the matter of fact and unsentimental approach of our ancestors to the question. In this parish the population was congested and constantly increasing and space in church or burial ground very limited. Fees were an important item in the parochial budget, and so old memorials gave place to new at the earliest possible moment. An item in the accounts reads: "By 870 feet super of old grave stones laid in the foundation of the tower . . . at 3½d. per foot—£12 133. 9d."

It seems reasonably clear that the survival of the memorials was dictated by the interest taken by members of the families concerned. This church presents an extreme example of a tendency which is not entirely unknown in our day, as certain monuments in Westminster Abbey might testify:

Mrs. Esdaile refers to Mr. McMaster's book on the church, but one is rather surprised to find no mention of the London Survey Committee's Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Part 111, 1940, which deals with the church.

W. W. BEGLEY [L.].

British Woodland Trees. By H. L. Edlin. 8vo. Batsford. 1944, 12s. 6d.

Mr. Edlin's book on British trees is full of information, both general and particular. The main section is devoted to descriptions, in some detail but without too many technicalities, of thirty-one principal species. Some additional chapters touch on the growth and study of trees in general, the relation to their environment, and to the plant communities of which they are members. There are also reference lists and appendices on identification, weight, and durability; recommendations for the different kinds of trees needed for town, country, field, and seaside: detail drawings and engravings of leaves and twigs: and monochrome photographs of the trees in their natural surroundings. Foresters, woodmen, field naturalists, and arboriculturalists generally are likely to find British Woodland Trees a useful addition to their libraries. The younger students of forestry and others needing a semi-technical introduction to the subject will find it especially valuable.

But Messrs. Batsford announce that this book is intended not only for foresters and students of forestry, for woodmen and field naturalists, but also for "the great lay public which loves and admires the woodland heritage of this country." I wonder whether that lay public is really so large as Messrs. Batsford seem to think. Would a plebiscite of the tree-ininded reveal more than an insignificant percentage of the nation which could tell the difference between an oak and an elm? I doubt it. I therefore submit that for "the great lay public," the British public, the huge majority of which lives in towns and in various shades of Black Country and Grey Country, a book with only one coloured illustration, indifferent photographs, and with the emphasis on the letterpress, is quite useless.

Was it Confucius or Warner Oland who suggested that one picture was worth a thousand words? On this ratio, and if this book was really intended for laymen as well as for experts, I calculate that there should have been at least eighty additional illustrations, showing the trees and woodlands in all their colour, pattern, form, texture, and layout. What a fascinating prospect for the enterprising publisher! Coloured plates of seasonal foliage in detail and mass! Carefully lighted monochrome photographs contrasting pattern, structure, form, and texture! Bird's-eye views laying the woodlands below us,

with their million varieties of treetop texture and tone

I remember a venerable volume in the library at Chatsworth, every page displaying lusciously coloured pictures of fruit in season. To turn its pages was to wander through the orchards of England. The "great lay public" urgently needs a book like that about its British woodlands, a book to take the man in the street, and the architect in the street, straight into the glades of Epping or Charnwood or Wyre, and at all the seasons of the year. If such a book becomes too expensive in production to sell at a price the public can pay, let the Minister of Agriculture or the Forestry Commissioner or some other backer find a subsidy. Such things are desperately needed if interest in and informed enthusiasm for the present and future of our great trees, our gentle countryside, and our noble landscape, is to be recreated and sustained not in the planning professions but throughout the nation.

EDWARD LEWIS [A,].

22nd Hospital Year Book. La. 8vo. 912 pp. Modern Hospital Publishing Co., Chicago. 1944.

The Hospital Year Book is typical of the year books of trade data with which all architects are familiar. The larger part consists of commodity producers' announcements which provide an index to the latest American hospital equipment, and a section of 112 pages is

given to technical articles.

The technical articles are mostly brief and concentrated statements of planning requirements for all the departments of a modern hospital, some sections arranged clearly in "check list" form. The departments dealt with are in this order: Administrative, wards for paying and private patients, surgical, maternity, outpatients, children. T.B., psychiatric, X ray, kitchen, laundry, power plant, pharmacy, storage for supplies, laboratories (illustrated by plans), physical therapy, social service, medical staff offices, nurses' home and school, contagious diseases wards.

Modular Planning as related to Building Design. Bulletin No. 46 of the Producers' Council, New York. 4to, 12 pp. 1944.

A62, the important summary of the principles of dimensional coordination issued by the American Standards Association, a body corresponding to the British Standards Institution, is well known and widely studied in Britain. The present report is described as an explanation for architects and engineers of the application to building plans and details of dimensional co-ordination as provided by A62. The report has been prepared under the chairmanship of Max H. Foley, a member of the American Institute of Architects. Two earlier

documents in the A62 series have been issued dealing with standards for building materials and equipment and for masonry.

The generally understood principle of the plan 4 in. grid is expanded by detailed demonstration of its application to a simple apartment plan, showing the extent of its flexibility in the lay-out of walls, floors, openings vertically and horizontally. It is fully illustrated.

Abstracts of Theses, 1932-42. Presented by Andrew Grant Fellows and Travelling Scholars, Edinburgh College of Art. 8vo. 11 pp. Edinburgh College of Art. 1943.

The publication of these twenty-one abstracts is a most valuable enterprise which enables architectural and planning research workers outside the confines of the Edinburgh College of Art to tap the fund of scholarship and study of many brilliant Edinburgh graduates. Mr. Alan Reiach, Mr. P. H. D. Ronaldson, Mr. Rendel Govan, Messrs. F. A. Morrison and A. M. Graham, and Mr. F. R. Stevenson, all report on various aspects of U.S. planning, including, notably, the T.V.A. and the works carried out under the New Deal. Mr. Reiach also reports on the lesser architecture of Scotland. Other theses abstracted are: W. R. Ashcroft, civic design of Rome and the Campagna; R. S. Morton, Housing and buildings for social services in Germany, Vienna and Sweden; R. Woodcock, Recreational facilities in relation to Continental working class housing; A. T. Marshall, Housing in Norway and Sweden; and W. L. Rowarth, The use of open space in town planning in Scandinavia.

A Short Dictionary of Architecture, including some common building terms. By Dora Ware and Betty Beatty. 8vo. 109 pp. Allen & Unwin. 1944. 6s.

A new dictionary of architecture for popular and students' use is welcome; the standard glossary by T. P. Atkinson, which has long been out of print, dealt almost exclusively with the more historical elements of architecture, whereas the excellent encyclopaedia by Corkhill deals mainly with building terms. The new dictionary successfully tackles old and new, architecture and building, and is reasonably complete. The definitions are concise and generally give enough to make it quite clear what the word describes without causing confusion by trying to say too much. Inevitably there are words which any one reader would like to see included, particularly some which have appeared in recent Government reports on housing and building, and which may be meaningless to many of the reports' readers—words such as "insolation," "granolithic," "bungalow," "maisonette," and even "sink."

The dictionary has a short and lively introduction by John Gloag, concerned, as always, to show that architecture, despite the need for a glossary, is a living and revealing social activity which people must know about if they are to control it.

A Summary of the Marks of Man down the Ages By William Waples. 4to dupl. typescript and MS. 62 pp. 11 addn. pp. Privately issued by author. 1943.

The author has collected and analysed many hundreds of masons' marks and the engraved, stamped, incised, and written marks placed on their products by ancient and mediæval craftsmen. His analysis has been with the hope of finding reasons for their cryptic forms. The fact that these marks, whether on the stones of buildings or on precious objects of gold and silver, were intended to identify the craftsmen, is generally accepted, but the design forms are cryptic and many theories have been produced in explanation. Mr. Waples concludes that they were based on religious symbolism, either intentionally or from slavish following of established custom.

The body of the "summary" consists of a detailed tabulation and assortment of the marks into their predominant classes, according to the content of their symbolism and their form, with records of the places where particular symbols have been found.

#### The Architects' and Builders' Compendium, 1944

The fifty-eighth edition of the Compendium follows the model of previous years. The main body of the book consists of manufacturers' and suppliers' advertisements, only few of which attempt more than an announcement of name and address; a far higher level of technical information is possible and would increase the value of these pages greatly. The concluding fifth of the volume includes technical, legal and general data, notes on the set-up and personnel of ministries, the War Damage Commission and how it works (or how the architect should work it), materials prices, lists of architects and surveyors, etc., etc.

# Accessions to the Library

Owing to the urgent need to economise space this list now records only new publications, excepting old publications having reference to current demands e.g. on planning and topography. The others are summarised at end under "Older Works."

For economy of space the following also are now generally excluded from the list: (1) Year-books, lists of members, &c.; (2) extracts from periodicals, and reprints of periodical articles already noted in the REVIEW OF PERIODICALS; (3) Government leaflets of slight or transitory interest. Full particulars are available in the library.

Books presented by the publishers for review marked Books purchased marked

\*Books of which there is at least one copy in the Lean Library.

#### ARCHITECTURE THEORY

MENDELSOHN (ERIC [or ERICH]) 72.01.036.6 Three lectures on architecture. Architecture in a world crisis: architecture to-day: architecture in a rebuilt world.

10\frac{1}{\pi}". vii + 49 pp. Berkeley & Los Angeles : Univ. of California Press. 1944. (\\$2.50.) R.

TECHNIQUE (INCLUDING MASONS' MARKS) WAPLES (WILLIAM)

A Summary of marks of man down the ages. [Masons' marks.] dupl: typescript, incl. illus., printed cover. 104". 1943.

Presented by the Author (17 Cleveland Rd., Sunderland).

#### HISTORY

Beautiful Norfolk buildings. Sketches by S— J. W—. WEARING (STANLEY J.) 74". 54 pp. + pls. Norwich: Soman-Wherry Press.

1944. 7s. 6d.

Presented by the Author [F.].

1ARVEY (JOHN H.) 72.033.5 (42): 92 Y

Henry Yevele, architect, and his works in Kent. (From Archæologia HARVEY (JOHN H.) Cantiana, Ivi.)

pam. 8½". n.p. [1944 or earlier.]

Presented by the Author.

72.036.6 (42) Briggs (M. S.) Building to-day. (The Pageant of progress series.) 83". 112 pp. + 23 pls. (backed). Lond., &c.: Oxford U.P. [1944.] 5s. R.

#### DRAWING

Inf. file

72.064 : 75.023.22 (064) + 72.036.6 (42) : 92 В Вікмінічный сіty: Миѕеим and Art Gallery Memorial exhibition of water colours by the late E. C. Bewlay . . .

1872-1942. . . . Summer, 1944. pam. 8". [Birmingham. 1944.] 3d.

Presented by Mr. Benjamin Walker, F.S.A. [F.], Hon. Librarian
to the Birmingham and 5 Counties' Architectural Association.

#### PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Inf. file 72.08: 34 (73) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: CONSTRUCTION AND CIVIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Building codes—an essential tool in urban development. Washington.

pam. 9". Washington. [19-.] Presented by the Chamber of Commerce. NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, New York
Building code recommended by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York

Building code recommended by the N—B— . . . An ordinance &c. 1943 ed. 7½". N. York. [1943.]

Presented by the Board.

Last ed. in Library, 1905.

#### BUILDING TYPES (CIVIL)

United States: Federal Works Agency 725: 354 (73) (058) Annual report: 3rd. 1942. Fiscal year ended June 30, 1942. 94". Washington: Supt. of Documents. [1943.] Presented by the American Library, London.

SAW (REGINALD) 725.24 (42.12) The Bank of England 1694-1944 and its buildings past and present. 7\(^4\)". 164 pp. + pls. Lond., &c.: Harrap. 1944. 9s. 6d. R. MORGAN (GUY) & Partners

\*Airport project for F. G. Miles &c. [Near London.]
repr. typescript, incl. illus. ob.  $8\frac{3}{4}'' \times 11\frac{3}{4}'''$ . 4 pls. folding.
n.p. [c. 1943.] Presented by the Architects and by Mr. Morgan [F.].

Inf. file

Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated, New York

A Citizens' country club or leisure center. [By William Lescaze.]
pam. 9". [New York. c. 1943.] pam. 9". [New York. c. 1943.] Presented by the U.S. Office of War Information. (RELIGIOUS)

726.54 (42.13) SMF ESDAILE (Mrs. KATHARINE A.), Mrs. ARUNDELL ESDAILE St. Martin in the Fields. New and old. 74". 102 (incl. viji) pp. + iv els.

74". 102 (incl. viii) pp. + iv pls. Lond.: S.P.C.K. 1944. 5s. R. (DOMESTIC)

728: 016

U.S.: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE -SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Publications of interest to suburbanites and home-builders. List &c. (Price list 72-22nd edn.)

pam. 9½". Washington. 1943.

Presented by the U.S. Office of War Information.

Callaghan (Jane) and Palmer (Catherine) 728: 511: 572.512

Measuring space and motion [of human figure]. (Family living as the basis for dwelling design, vol. 5. John B. Pierce Foundation. Research Study 6.)

10¾". 47 pp. New York : the Fndn. 1944.

\*\*Presented by the Foundation.

728 (73) (064) box

728 : 696/699

FORTUNE periodical Houses for human beings. Will the post-war house be draftless, dirtless, sun-heated and sound-proofed?

d sound-proofed?

pam. 10" × 8\frac{1}{4}". New York. 1943.

Presented by the U.S. Office of War Information.

728.1 (73) (064) box

728 : 940.5344

REVERE COPPER AND BRASS INCORPORATED, New York

Homes to enrich our national standard of living. [By A. Lawrence Kocher.

pam. 9". [New York. c. 1943.] Homes for tomorrow's happy living [By G. F. Keck.] pam. 9". [N.Y. c. 1943.]

Both presented by the U.S. Office of War Information.

728.1 (73) (064) box Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated, New York A House with a future The

A House with a future.—The segmental house: [By H. H. Harris.]

pam. 9". New York. [c. 1943.]

Presented by the U.S. Office of War Information.

New homes for better living. [By W. D. Teague.]

pam. 9". New York. [c. 1943.]

pam. 9". New York. 16. 1970.

Presented by the U.S. Office of War Information. 728.1 + 711.6: 711.58

CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MINISTRY OF HEALTH): DESIGN OF DWELLINGS SUB-COMMITTEE ["DUDLEY" COM-

\*Design of dwellings. Report of the . . . Sub-Committee . . . and report of a Study Group of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning on Site planning and layout in relation to housing.

9\(^3\). 75 pp. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1944. Is. R. & P. (2).

Inf. file 728.I (42.48 C): 693.061 U] 696.6

[British Electrical Development Association, and Coventry,

city: ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT]

Experimental prefabricated houses at Coventry. electrical installation. Planned by the City of C— &c. (Consultant architects: G. Grey Wornum, . . . and Richard Sheppard, &c.) dupl. typescript. 13". Lond. [1944.] Presented.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS and CANADIAN

ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION Homes or hovels? Some authoritative views on Canadian housing.

(Behind the headlines. Vol. 3, No. 5.)

pam. 8". Toronto. [1943.]

Presented by the Organisations. 728.1 (73) (064) box

[U.S.: EMBASSY-OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION] American housing in war and peace. [A-h-exhibition. and catalogue.]

dupl. typescript. 13". 1944.

Presented by the U.S. Office of War Information.

Oct

Joi

bar (Re

MI

Mı

the

an

an W

R

B

MERICAN LIBRARY (IN LONDON) 728.1 (73): 016 United States housing in war and peace. Some of the data available AMERICAN LIBRARY (IN LONDON) in the A- L- in London. A bibliography compiled by Evelyn S. Little to accompany the Housing Exhibition . . . R— I— of B— A— and the Office of War Information . . . 1944.

dupl. typescript, printed t.p. and cover. 104" × 8". 1944.

Presented by the Library.

728.1 (73) (064) box 728.1 (73) : 940.5

NEW YORK: MUSEUM OF MODERN ART Wartime housing.

pam.  $9\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\times$   $7\frac{1}{4}$ ". [1942 or -43.] Presented by the U.S. Office of War Information.

728.1 (73): 940.5344
NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE HOUSING EMERGENCY, New York Recommendations of the N- C- &c. A program for housing workers in war industries.

The war industries. repr. typescript, printed cover.  $11'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ . (v) + 30 pp. New York. 1942. (10c.) Presented by the Committee.

728.1 (73) (064) box 728.1 (73) : 940.5344 Next steps in our housing program. ([U.S.: National Housing BLANDFORD (JOHN B.)

dupl. typescript. 10½". 1944. 728.1 (73) (064) box 728.1 (73) : 940.5344

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS (Pubn. No. N 193.) Housing for the United States after the war. (Pubn. No. N 193.) 9". xix + 65 pp. Chicago. 1944. (50c.)

728.1 (73) (064) box 728.1 (73) (064) box 728.1 (73) : 940.5344 Housing for war and the job ahead. A common goal &c. pam. 6". Washington. 1944. U.S.: NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

728.1 (73) (064) box 728.1 : 331.823
UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY (U.S.: FEDERAL WORKS

AGENCY)

Planning for safety. A discussion of in-built safety provisions in the lay-out of sites and the design and construction of buildings and utilities for low-rent housing.

pam. 9‡". Washington. 1941. (15c.) 728.1 (73) (064) box 728.1 : 69.037.1

U.S.: NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY-FEDERAL PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

Temporary housing. (War Housing Technical Bulletin, No. D—2.) leaflet, folded. 10 ½". [Washn.]: Govt. Printing Off. [1942.] 728.1 (73) (064) box

U.S.: NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD S.: NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD 728.1: 69.08
The Role of the housebuilding industry.—Building America. By Miles L. Colean.

pam. 9\forall^\epsilon. [Washn.: Govt. Printing Office.] 1942.

—All presented by the U.S. Office of War Information.

SE EXCHANGE Ltd. Inf. file 728.1: 693.1 B LONDON PRESS EXCHANGE Ltd. The Braithwaite unit construction system of housing. [Architect:

F. R. S. Yorke.] dupl. typescript. 10". 1944. Presented.

TILLEY (M. F.) 728.1 : 728.68 (42)

Housing the farm worker. A problem of post-war reconstruction. (Thesis for Final Examination, Dec.) typescript, Ink D., & Ph. 13\frac{1}{2}". 1943.

Presented by the Author.

Inf. file 728.1: 728.68] 711.32

COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RUBAL ENGLAND

HOUSING and the Scott report.

Housing and the Scott report.

pam. 94". Lond. [1942 or after.] Presented. 728.1 (73) (064) box 728.1 : 749

UNITED STATES HOUSING AUTHORITY Demonstrations in home furnishings. (Public housing, journal. Reprints. Aug. 1940.)

leaflet. 12½". Washington. [1940 or after.] Presented by the U.S. Office of War Information. ART SOCIETY Inf. file 728.1: 940.5 CINCINNATI MODERN ART SOCIETY
Shelter in transit and transition. An exhibition revealing a new phase of architectural activity. Assembled by the C- M-A-S- and shown at the C- Art Museum . . . 1942. [Catalogue with foreword.]

pam. 71. Cincinnati. [1942.]
Presented by the American Library, London.

728.86 (71.4).081.28 ever title. [Result of [QUEBEC province] Une Belle maison dans une belle province cover title. [Result of competition on French-Canadian architecture by Govt., Tourist and Publicity Bureau, and Dept. of Agriculture.]
ob. 7" × 9\frac{1}{2}", printed ob. (unpaged.) n.p. [c. 1943.]

Presented by Mr. D. J. Moir [A.], author of some of the designs.

728.86 : 69.071.5

CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MINISTRY OF HEALTH): PRIVATE ENTERPRISE SUB-COMMITTEE \*Private enterprise housing. Report of the . . . Sub-Committee

93". 56 pp. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1944. 1s. R. & P.

DETAILS, FITTINGS

MORRIS (PERCY) 729.961: 726.6 (42 E)
Exeter Cathedral: a conjectural restoration of the fourteenth-century altar-screen. Pt. i. (From Antiquaries Journal, xxiii, Nos. 3, 4 [in 1], 1943 July-October.)

10". (26) pp. + pls. Lond. [1944.] Presented by the Author [Ret. F.].

ALLIED ARTS

SOCIETY OF INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS, London Inf. file 7.02: 37
The Training of designers for industry. Proposals for improving the education and status of the artist-designer.-Memorandum.

pam. 81". Lond. 1944. Presented by the Society.

7.02 [739 + 672/673 COUNCIL FOR ART AND INDUSTRY: COMMITTEE . . TO GIVE EFFECT IN THE LIGHT METAL TRADES &c.

Design and the designer in the light metal trades. Report of a Committee &c. [drawn up 1940, pubd. by Board of Trade].

dupl. typescript. 9\frac{3}{4}". Lond. 1944. R. Report of a

BUILDING

CORKHILL (T.) 03:69

2nd ed. 7½". v + 288 pp. Lond.: Pitman. 1943. 12s. 6d. P. 1st ed. 1932 in Library.

MATERIALS

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION 69 (083.74) box B.s.: War emergency:

691.116.5 : 629.12.011.5 B.s. 1088: Structural plywood for marine craft.

11" × 8½". pls. 1944. 2s. R.

(series) 72: 940.5344 shelved 691.598 + 698.1 MINISTRY OF WORKS

Post-war building studies:
\*No. 5: The Painting of buildings. By a Committee convened by

the Paint Research Association. 94". 66 pp. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1944. Is. R. & P.

Enamelist, journal Inf. file 691.7 : 666.261 [Special issue :] Architectural number. (Mar.) [Porcelain-enamel metal finish.] 8". Cleveland, Ohio. 1943. Presented.

(series) 72:940.5344 shelved 691.72/77

MINISTRY OF WORKS Post-war building studies:

\*No. 13. Non-ferrous metals. By a committee convened by the British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association.

9\[ \frac{2}{3}'' \tau \text{.72 pp. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1944. Is. R. & P. \]

COPPER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION 691.73

Copper data. (Pubn. No. 12.) 6th ed.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ". (ii) + 72 pp. incl. pls. + folding diags. Lond. 1943. Presented by the Association.

691.73 : 691.714] 620.193.2 Copper steels to resist corrosion. (Pubn. No. 4.) (Engineers' note book series.)

4th ed. 63". (ii) + 10 pp. + pl. Lond. 1938. Presented. 2nd ed. 1935 in Library.

691.735 : 62 Copper alloys in engineering. Their adaptation to modern requirements. (From The Metal Industry, 11, 18 and 25 Nov. 1938.) (Pubn. No. 32.)

 $8\frac{1}{2}$ ". (i) + 39 pp. Lond. [1938 or after.] Presented by the Association.

5

CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDING PREFABRICATION)

JOHN B. PIERCE FOUNDATION, New York 693.061 (09)
A History of prefabrication. [By] Alfred Bruce and Harold Sandbank. (From Architectural Forum, 1942 Dec. to 1944 Apl. and June.) (Research Study 3.)

Reprint. 12". 80 pp. N.Y.: the Fndn. the Fndn. 1943 (1944). Presented by the Foundation.

694.1 : 940.5 binder 694.1: 940.5

MINISTRY OF WORKS: DIRECTORATE OF BUILDING PROGRAMMES (CONSTRUCTIONAL DESIGN), formerly D— of C— D— Warstime timber economy. No. 5. [Superseding Nos. 1 and 2.] pam. 13". Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1944. 1s. 3d. Presented.

#### SANITARY SCIENCE AND EQUIPMENT

(series) 72: 940.5344 shelved 696/699 MINISTRY OF WORKS

Post-war building studies:

\*No. 9. Mechanical installations. By a committee convened by the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

94". 120 pp. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1944. 28. R. & P. Lifts and escalators; cooking; laundry; refuse disposal; heating and vent.; wells, fire-fighting, pumping; power (elect., int. comb. and steam); refrigerators.

WHITE (CHARLES F.) Hygiene and sanitation.-Architectural Science Board lectures May 1943]. [Unpubd. in Jnl.]

typescript. 13". [1943.] (series) 72: 940.5344 shelved 696.1

MINISTRY OF WORKS

Post-war building studies:

\*No. 4. Plumbing. By the Plumbing Committee of the Building Research Board of the D— of S— & I— R—.

9\[^3\frac{4}{3}^\*\]. 42 pp. +7 + (i) pls. (backed). Lond.: H.M.S.O.

1944. Is. R. & P. Inf. file 696.92 : 728

+ 72.08 : 347.23] 696.98 (083)
NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY (D.S.I.R.), Teddington \*The Natural lighting of houses and flats with graded daylight factor

tables. By T. Smith and Miss E. D. Brown.
pam. 9\[ 9\] Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1944. 4d. R. & P. (3).
British Standards Institution 69 (083.74) British STANDARDS INSTITUTION 69 (083.74)
British standard code of practice: (Ministry of Works: Codes of ractice Committee 686) Practice Committee &c.)

696.93 [728: 727.1 CP. : . . . Interim code of functional requirements for dwellings and schools (classification code). Chapter VII (A): Provision of artificial light. &c. (Comprehensive scheme of codes of practice for building.) (Draft for comment. Subject to revision.—Fifth proof CP (B) 288.)

8½". Lond. 1944. 2s. Presented by the Ministry for review.

(A.R.P., WAR DAMAGE)

ARKIN (D.) Inf. file 699.895: 72.025.1 (47)] 69.051.3 Soviet architecture and the war.

typescript. 10". [1941 or later.] Presented.
Inf. file 699.895: 72.025.1 (47 P) PILYAVSKI (VLADIMIR) German barbarians in the [palace at] Peterhof.

typescript. 10". [1941 or after.] Presented.
699.895: 72.025.1 arch file

699.895 : 72.025.1] 347.434 : 72.083.121

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

Cost of works (England and Wales). Explanatory pamphlet . in agreement with the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, as to procedure . . . for the repair of w- d- and the assessment of payments &c. (Form Rod 1.) [Including form C.2.A. B.]
pam. 94. Lond. 1944. Presented.

**TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING** 

LANCHESTER (H. V.) Inf. file \*Outline of studies in town [and country] planning. Prepared at the request of the R.I.B.A. Committee on the Training of Architects in Town Planning.

pam. 8\frac{1}{2}". Lond.: R.I.B.A. [1944.] Is.

MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING 711 (42) binder

Town and country planning, England and Wales. Interim development. The T— & C— P— (General I— D—) Order, 1944, &c.

(Draft statutory rules and orders, 1944 No. .)

pam. 9\frac{2}{3}\tilde{\chi}\times \text{Lond.}: H.M.S.O. 1944. 3

With [Press notices], dupl. typescript, 4\frac{1}{2}\times \text{ and } 13\tilde{\chi}\times \text{attached.}

711 (42) binder GREAT BRITAIN: PARLIAMENT—BILLS 711 (42) [72.08: 333
Town and country planning bill.—A bill to make provision for the acquisition and development of land for planning; &c. [Bill 31.]
9\frac{1}{2}". Lond. 1944. 1s. P. (2).

711 (42) binder
711 (42) [72.08: 333
MINISTRY OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING and SCOTLAND:

[DEPARTMENT] OF HEALTH

The Control of land use. (Cmd. 6537.)

pam. 94°. Lond.: H.M.S.O. 1944. 3d. P. (2).

HILL (H. A.)

711: 34 + 711.416: 34

The Complete law of town and country planning and the restriction of ribbon development.

2nd ed. By H. A. H—, assisted by A. W. Nicholls.

Reprint. 10". xxxvi + 651 + xxxii pp. Lond.: Butterworth,
Shaw. 1937 (1939). £113s. (incl. 1st Suppt.) P.

1st ed., by H. A. H— assisted by T. W. Naylor, was pubd. 1933. First suppt. to 2nd ed. 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)". \(\times + 93\) pp. 1944. 103. 6d. R. Inf. file 711 [72.08: 711 [72.08 : 333

+ 711 [35 + WEST MIDLAND GROUP ON POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION AND PLANNING

Reports on the control of the use of land and the administrative and financial problems of town-planning, with a note on the size and function of local government units, cover title. [By 2 committees.]

pam. 84". [Bournville : Estate Office.] 1944. Is.

Presented by the Group.

#### NATIONAL PLANNING

TAYLOR (EVA G. R.) 711.2-112 (41/42): 912 \*Land and plan. Basic facts relative to a master plan for Britain ([From Architect and Bldg. News journal, 1941 Aug. 29 to Oct. 17 and 1942 Jan. 2 to Feb. 13, inconsec.])

2nd ed. 12½°. 29 pp. incl. 14 pls. (maps). Lond.:

Archt. & Bldg. News. [1944.] 3s. 6d. P. (3).

1st ed. not in Library.

#### REGIONAL PLANNING

711.3 (75/76) + 627.8 (75/76) + 712.21 (75/76)

LILIENTHAL (D. E.) T V A [Tennessee Valley Authority]. Democracy on the march.

'2nd ed.' 8", xv + 248 pp. + pls. N.Y. & Lond.:
Harper. [1944.] (\$2.50.)

Presented by the American Library, London.
The London plan. (In New York State Assn. of Architects, Empire

WALKER (RALPH) State Architect journal, iv, 1, Jan.-Feb.)
11". Syracuse & Buffalo, N.Y. 1944.

Presented by the Author, A.I.A., of Vorhees & Walker.

#### TOWN PLANNING AND REPLANNING

Planning opportunities for towns in Illinois. (University of Illinois Bulletin. Vol. 41, No. 40, May 23.)

9". Urbana. 40 pp. 1944.

Presented by the University.

EVANS (RICHARD) 7.11.4:3

They that build the city. An essay in sociology.

81". 36 pp. priv. prin. Hull: author,
10 Wembley Park Avenue. [1944.] Is. P.
711.4—162 (42.12)

LONDON, Corporation of the City of: IMPROVEMENTS AND TOWN

PLANNING COMMITTEE

Report [of] Improvements and Town Planning Committee relative to post-war reconstruction in the City. (Report of the I—... on the preliminary draft proposals for post-war &c., 1944, second title-page.)

134°. (i + iii + i) + vii + 32 + xxxiv pp. + (v + i) + 6 + (i) pls. + v + (iii) + 5 + (iii) maps. [Lond.: Corporation: Batsford. 1944. 1os. 6d.]

Presented by the Corporation.

711.4-163 (42.1) : 711.7-163

ROYAL ACADEMY [OF ARTS]: PLANNING COMMITTEE

Road, rail and river in London. The . . . Second report.

11" × 8\frac{3"}{4"}. 30 pp. Lond.: Country Life. 1944. 2s. 6d. R.

Inf. file 711.4—162 (42.46 BH)

BRIERLEY HILL urban district, Staffs Town planning and post-war reconstruction. Official brochure, cover title. [T. Alwyn Lloyd and H. Jackson, town planning con-

pam. 9". [Brierley Hill. 1944.]

Presented by the Council.

00

To

M

Mi

No

Ru

SM

TA

TI

W

W

C

Je

THOMAS (F. G.) 711.437 : 3 The Village. (The Story of the countryside series, No. 1.)

Reprint. 7½". 90 incl. vii pp. Oxford: U.P.; [Lond.:]

Nat. Fedn. of Young Farmers' Clubs. 1943 (1944). 2s. 6d. P. 711.437 : 711.583.6 (42.23 G)

GREEN STREET GREEN MODEL VILLAGE ASSOCIATION A People's plan, cover title.

81". 33 pp. n.p. [1943.] 1s. 3d. P. ALLAN (JOHN R.) 711.452 : 3 Market town. (The Story of the countryside series, No. 2.7 74". 80 incl. vii pp. Oxford: U.P.; [Lond.:] Natl. Fedn. of Young Farmers' Clubs. [1943.] 2s. 6d. P.

#### TRANSPORT PLANNING

711.7-163 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: [CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON URBAN PROBLEMS] Here's how you can help redevelop your city with modern highways,

cover title. [By G. D. Kennedy and others.]

ob. 9" × 12". 32 pp. [Washington: secy. of committee,
1615 H. Street, N.W., Washington 5. 1942 or 1943.] ton 5. 1942 or 1943.] Presented by the Chamber.

Inf. file BLISS (BARBARA) LISS (BARBARA) Inf. file 711.713 (42.1)
London's glass girdle. [Paxton's ring road and rail scheme.] (From [World Review, Jan.].)

## extract. 9\frac{1}{2}". 1944.

OLDER WORKS, &c. Dossiers of plates from journals, 191-(2). Presented by Miss A. Farewell Jones [A.].

Presented anonymously (1).

Purchased: early works (2).

DRAWINGS, &c.

Tilbury Fort: Entrance (gateway). Measured drawings.

Presented by the draughtsman, Mr. E. W. Filkins [A.]. Kessingland, Suffolk: Town planning proposals. Suffolk Joint Town Planning Committee.

View of the city of London, by Wyngaerde, c. 1550.

P. from the London Topographical Society.

Bradford-on-Avon, tithe barn; Canal and houses, Islington. Raymond

Presented by the Artist [F.].

Map of Liverpool, [1905].

Presented by Mr. F. E. B. MacManus [.4.].

BUST LUTYENS (Sir EDWIN L.) Bust: bronze. Sir William Reid Dick, sc. [Original made for Viceroy's House, New Delhi.] Presented by Lady Emily Lutyens and Wing-Commander Robert Lutyens [F.].

# Membership Lists

**ELECTION: JULY 1944** 

The following candidate for membership was elected in July, 1944 AS ASSOCIATE (1)

EMARY: JOHN ELLIOTT, B.A.Arch., Aliwal North, South Africa.

**ELECTION: OCTOBER, 1944** 

The following candidates for membership were elected in October, 1944 :-

AS HON. FELLOW (I)

Munnings: Sir Alfred James, President of the Royal Academy.

AS FELLOWS (6)

Crabtree: William, Dip.Arch.L'pool. [A.1929].
Hall: Alexander Sergeant [A. 1924], Melbourne, Australia.
Piggott: John Robert [A. 1922] (Lt.-Col. R.E.), Stoke-on-Trent.

Sheppard: Richard [A. 1936].
Weerasinghe: Oliver, A.M.T.P.I., Dip.Arch. (L'pool), [A. 1932],
Colombo, Ceylon.

WILKIE: DAVID ARCHIBALD [A. 1931]

AS ASSOCIATES (8)

BLAIR: ROBERT CAPPER, B.Arch. (L'pool), Stoke-on-Trent. BRENDON: ARTHUR GEOFFREY CUNNINGHAM, Yelve Yelverton, S. Devon.

CARROLL: LEO MARY, B.Arch. (N.U.I.), Dublin. FIRTH: JAMES RONALD, Bristol. LYON: ERIC DONALD, Melbourne, Australia.

MARTIN: DOUGLAS EDWARD BARRY, B.Arch., Wellington, N.Z. PICKARD: MISS NORA FRANCES, Dip.Arch. (Leeds), Skipton. TILLEY: MICHAEL FLOYD, Banbury.

AS LICENTIATES (18)

BURGESS: CECIL GURNEY, Wrexham.

CARGILL: ARTHUR FORBES, Dumfries COOPER: ERIC PETER WELLBURN, M.A. (Cantab.).

DEVINE: EDWARD ALLISON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DYER: HERBERT HUGH ROLFE, Hastings. HALLIWELL: NORMAN, Blackpool.

JONES: NORMAN LEWIS, Dolgelley. KEMP: ARTHUR SYDNEY, St. Austell.

KNIGHT: HORACE ATHELSTANE WOULFE. McNab: Robert, Glasgow. MARSHALL: DONALD PLASKETT.

ORD: VICTOR, Gateshead. RILEY: HAROLD FRANK, Birkenhead.

RUSHTON: HENRY THEODORE. SECRETT: MICHAEL JOHN FREDERICK. WHITTAKER: CLIFFORD, Stoke-on-Trent.

WORT: WILLIAM ALFRED, P.A.S.I. Wraith: Captain George, R.E., Doncaster.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP **ELECTION: NOVEMBER 1944** 

An election of candidates for membership will take place in November The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published for the information of members Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Monday, 13 November 1944.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (6)

Lomas: Leslie Clarson, Capt. R.E. (A.1939), 26 Rectory Road, Southport, Lancs. G. G. Speight, A. T. Nicholson, and F. N.

SEIFERT: RUBIN, Major, R.E. (A.1934), formerly of 118 City Road, E.C.2., Bedford Hotel, Llandudno, N. Wales. G. G. Winbourne,

J. C. Shepherd, and A. B. Knapp Fisher.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV,

Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:

Ferry: Ernest Frank, Finsbury Pavement House, 120 Moorgate,

Ferry: Ernest Frank, Finsbury Pavement House, 120 Moorgate, E.C.2; 21 Byron Avenue, South Woodford, Essex. H. C. Smart. Harold Mileson and A. Thomerson.

Hoperaft: Robert George, Kill Abbey, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Eire. J. J. Robinson, Vincent Kelly, and F. G. Hicks.

Neighbour: Sydney William, O.B.E., T.D., Victoria House, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1; Hearts Delight, Merstham, Surrey. W. G. Newton, A. H. Moberly, and A. W. Hall.

Somerset: James Herbert, Woodcote Hotel, Epsom, Surrey. Francis Jones, J. H. Worthington, and Isaac Taylor.

Jones, J. H. Worthington, and Isaac Taylor. AS ASSOCIATES (2)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

Cole: Douglas James, Dip. Arch. (The Poly., Regent Street, London), 36 Grosvenor Mews, London, W.I. Joseph Addison, A. G. MacDonald, and E. G. Scherrer.

TURNER: MISS DOROTHY MAUD EMBREE, B.Arch. (Univ. of Liverpool), Hillcliffe, Woolton, Liverpool. Prof. L. B. Budden, J. E. Marshall, and Herbert Thearle.

AS LICENTIATES (20) Bell: Wilfred, Lieut. R.E., formerly City Engineer's Department, Leeds; "Moorhaven," Birstwith, Harrogate, Yorks. L. F. Bullivant, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-

BRADLEY: FRANK, Surveyor's Department, Education Offices, Deans-

gate, Manchester; I, Whitegates, Mottram-in-Longdendale, Cheshire. Edgar Sutcliffe, P. G. Fairhurst, and Isaac Taylor.

Cornforth: Reginald Royston, Ministry of Works; 42, Oakwood Close, Chase Road, Southgate, N.14. H. A. Dod, W. S. Trent, and W. Beswick.

Ministry of Works: "Birchington," Green-

FIELD: CECIL WILLIAM, Ministry of Works; "Birchington," Greenwood Close, Manor Road North, Thames Ditton. E. F. M. Elms, S. R. Miller, and L. L. T. Sloot.

GRIGG: JOHN ALFRED, 8, Goldieslie Road, Sutton Coldfield; "Winsford," Lichfield Road, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

HOWARD: JOHN STUART, I Kenilworth Road, Learnington Spa, Warwickshire; 43 Melbourne Street, Clayton, Manchester 11. J. G. McBeath, Ernest Ogden, and G. B. Cox.

JAMIESON: GEORGE LINDSAY AULDJO, Messrs. Dick Peddie, McKay and Jamieson, 8 Albyn Place, Edinburgh; 17 Succoth Place, Edinburgh 12. J. R. McKay, R. S. Reid, and T. F. Maclennan.

Jones: Frederick William, c/o Messrs. Tubbs, Duncan and Osburn, 31-33 High Holborn, W.C.I; "Luccombe," 5 Northwood Way, Northwood, Middlesex. S. R. Miller, L. S. Stanley; and T. E. Scott.

Mackenzie: Morton Angus, Ministry of Works, 78 Holly Avenue, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2. W. H. Gunton, R. H. Morton, and

R. G. Roberts.

Meaden: Edgar Thomas, c/o Messrs. I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Building and Civil Engineering Department, Birmingham; 160 Jayshaw Avenue, Great Barr, Birmingham 22a. C. W. Pike, H. W. Matthews, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

NORTHMORE: SOLOMON ROY, City Architect's Department, Plymouth,

Devon; 46 Derry Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth. H. C. Powell, E. U. Channon, and J. L. Fouracre.

E. U. Channon, and J. L. Fouracre.

Russell: Louis William, Air Ministry Works Directorate; 6 South Canterbury Road, Canterbury, Kent. J. E. Dixon-Spain, A. S. R. Ley, and Charles Nicholas.

SMITH: Alfred Edward, War Office; 370 Stroude Road, Virginia Water, Surrey. W. A. Ross, J. H. Forshaw, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

SWAN: MAURICE ARTHUR, War Office; Five Oaks, The Glade, Kingswood, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

Bye-law 3 (d).

TAYLOR: WILLIAM DENNIS, 8 Stanley Street, Long Eaton. The President and Hon. Secretary of the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Arch. Soc., under Bye-law 3 (a) and applying for nomin-

ation by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

TIMBRELL: SUNNEY PERCIVAL, Architect's Department, Town Hall, Wolverhampton; "Ruckley Cottage," Links Avenue, Tettenhall, Staffs. Wallace Wood, A. Booth, and G. C. Gadd.

TYRRELL: RICHARD HENRY, Architect's Department, L.C.C., County Hall.

Hall, S.E. I; 20 Dale Park Avenue, Carshalton, Surrey. Edwin Williams, N. W. Harrison, and B. H. Toms.

UREN: CLARENCE, Architect's Department, L.C.C., County Hall, S.E. I; 35, Howberry Road, Edgware, Middlesex. W. J. Durnford, R. Wilson, and Edwin Williams.

Worrell: Louis Herry, c/o H. A. R. Ellis, Esq., Stafford House, Billetfield, Taunton, Somerset; 166 Greenway Road, Taunton. H. A. R. Ellis, M. A. Green, and applying for nomination by the H. A. R. Ellis, 32. 1. Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

LIE: IAMES ALEXANDER, "Ingleby," 18 Letham Drive, Newlands, Alexander Wright, and Col.

Wyllie: James Alexander, "Ingleby," 18 Letham Drive, Newlands, Glasgow, S.3. Col. J. M. Arthur, Alexander Wright, and Col. Alexander Cullen.

# APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

**ELECTION: NOVEMBER, 1944** (SECOND LIST)

AS FELLOWS (5

CRAMPTON: ALFRED [A. 1908], 35 York Road, Southport. Alfred Schofield, Norman Jones and Leonard Rigby.

CROSSLEY: George [A. 1920], Education Offices, Peel Street, Huddersfield; 18 Broadgate, Almondbury, Huddersfield. Norman Culley, Clifford Hickson and W. Illingworth.

HOWARD: PERCY [A. 1914], 88 Mosley Street, Manchester; Holly Bank, Mottram Road, Stalybridge. Francis Jones, Isaac Taylor

and W. C. Young.

VIS: HAROLD EDGAR (Capt. R.E.) [A. 1922], 44 High Row, Darlington; 85a Coniscliffe Road, Darlington. J. W. Hays, Charles Cowles-Voysey and D. B. Jenkinson.

JOHN: LEWIS, M.A. (Liverpool), B.Arch. (Liverpool) [A. 1922], Head of the Welsh School of Architecture, The Technical College, Cardiff; "West Rise," Bonvilston, near Cardiff. T. A. Lloyd. Prof. R. A. Cordingley and Prof. L. B. Budden.

AS ASSOCIATES (19)

The name of a school or schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

the passing of a recognised course.

Chalk: Derrick Wilbie, Dip.Arch. (Manchester) (Victoria Univ., Manchester), "Brentwood," Joel Lane, Gee Cross, Hyde, Cheshire. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. P. Nunn and F. L. Halliday.

Falconer: Peter Serrell [Final], Coberley Rectory, Cheltenham. Thomas Overbury, H. T. Rainger and L. W. Barnard.

Felgate: Frederick Leonard [Special Final Exam.], 3 St. Ursula Grove, Pinner, Middx. Cecil Kennard, J. H. Forshaw and J. L. Court.

GOWANS: ALEXANDER ADAIR [Final], 2 Gowanlea Avenue, Drum-

chapel, Glasgow. James Taylor, J. A. Coia and Jos. Weekes.
HASTINGS: ALFRED EDWARD JOSEPH [Special Final Exam.], 306
Leahurst Road, Lewisham, S.E.13. A. S. Roberts, S. W. Ackroyd and Charles Nicholas.

HINDLE: IAN MACFARLINE [Final], 12 Melling Road, Southport, Lancs. Norman Jones, Leonard Rigby and L. S. Stanley.

LAWSON: THEODORE FRASER, P.A.S.I. [Final], 42 St. Margaret's Court, St. Margarets-on-Thames, Middx. W. T. Curtis, H. W. Burchett and C. D. Andrews.

LEAGH: ALEXANDER [Final], 4 Bruntwood Avenue, Heald Green. Cheshire. F. L. Halliday, W. C. Young and S. G. Eldred. MALOLMSON: REGINALD FRANCIS [Final], 5 Strand Crescent, Portstewart, Co. Londonderry, Northern Ireland. R. H. Gibson, R. S. Wilshere and T. R. Eagar.

MASON: THOMAS LOUIS KAINE [Final], 128 Malone Avenue, Belfast.
T. W. Henry, R. H. Gibson and J. H. Stevenson.

PARKER: CHARLES KENNETH [Final], 78 Manley Road, Oldham,
Lancs. Applying for nomination by the Council under Byeley. law 3 (d).

POWELL: ARNOLD JOSEPH PHILIP [Arch. Assoc.], 4 Thurloe Street, S.W.7. Frederick Gibberd, A. W. Kenyon and A. F. B. Anderson. RALPH: STANLEY [Final], 11 Arundel Gardens, Winchmore Hill, N.21. J. T. W. Peat, G. M. Trench and L. S. Stanley. RENDELL: FREDERICK CHARLES [Special Final Exam.], 24 Stuart

Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey. W. H. Gunton, C. L. Gill and H. O. Corfiato.

REYNOLDS: MISS JOSEPHINE PRESTON, B.Arch. [Univ. of Liverpool]

Incewood, Sea Road, Wallasey, Cheshire. Prof. Lionel B. Budden, Leonard Barnish and F. J. M. Ormrod.

TAYLOR: Mrs. MARGARET REID [Arch. Assoc.], 35 Hampstead Lanc. Highgate Village, N.6. Frederick Gibberd, A. F. B. Anderson

and G. A. Jellicoe.

TURNER: REGINALD BRANDRICK, Dip.Arch. [Victoria Univ., Manufactield, Prof. chester), c/o Walnut Tree Farm, Prestbury, Macclesfield. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. P. Nunn and F. L. Halliday.

TWISLETON-WYKEHAM-FIENNES: The Hon. LAURENCE JOHN EVELYN [Special Final Exam.], Broughton Castle, Banbury, Oxon. Sir Charles Nicholson, T. J. Rushton and Sir Banister Fletcher.

WILLIAMS: MERLYN CHRISTOPHER, Dip.Arch., Cardiff [Technical, College, Cardiff], "Glasfryn," Melton Drive, Bridgend, Glam., S. Wales. T. A. Lloyd, Harry Teather and Percy Thomas.

AS LICENTIATES (22)
BROWN: CHARLES BERNARD, 10 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4;
17 Oxford Mews, W.2. F. E. Towndrow, Oliver Law and Sydney Tatchell.

Burley: Sidney Frederick, 14 Maryland Road, N.22. Basil Hughes, T. E. Scott and R. J. Duke.

Causton: Thomas William, Air Ministry, London; 16 West Street. Cleethorpes, Lincs. W. Lee Clarke, Thos. Wallis and Frank Cox. CRUICKSHANK: RONALD DAVIDSON, 129 Union Street, Aberdeen: 31 Morningside Avenue, Aberdeen. A. B. Gardner, J. G. Marr

and G. A. Mitchell. and G. A. Mitchell.

Dobson: Joseph John, Borough Engineer's Department, Municipal Buildings, West Hartlepool; "Elsdon," Seaton Lane, West Hartlepool. T. W. T. Richardson, J. W. Hays and R. R.

Kitching.

LESPIE: WALTER HENDERSON, "Lindertis," 5 Abbots Road,
Grangemouth, Stirlingshire. J. A. Coia, W. J. Smith and John GILLESPIE : Wittet.

Wittet.

HOWITT: SYDNEY GERALD, 4 The Brickyard, Hucknall, Notts. T. C. Howitt, F. A. Broadhead and H. H. Dawson.

LAMBOURN: W/S. CAPT. ROBERT ALAN, R.E., Shinfield, Reading, Berks. T. T. Cumming and the President and Hon. Sec. of the

B., B. and O. A.A. under Bye-law 3 (a).

LAWRIE: KENNETH, c/o Messrs. Wood, Goldstraw & Yorath, Tunstall.

Stoke-on-Trent; Holmfield, Hartshill Road, Stoke-on-Trent. Stoke-on-Trent; Holmfield, Hartshill Road, S E. B. Norris, E. H. Ashburner and George Hollins.

LAWTON: ERIC ARTHUR, 28 Priory Road, Cottingham, E. Yorks.
H. Andrew, F. J. Horth and H. E. Horth.
McGarrigle: Thomas, The British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd.,
Rugby; Trongate, 103 Oliver Street, Rugby. R. N. MacKellar
and the President and Sec. of the Glasgow Institute of Architects under Bye-law 3 (a).

Meredith: Ivor Emlyn, 3a St. John Street, Lichfield. J. W. Wilson, Frank Wager and L. E. Harper. Mustard: Joseph William, 5-6 Saville Place, Newcastle-upon-

Tyne, 1; 1 Prospect Terrace, Lanchester, Co. Durham. J. W. Hays, R. N. MacKellar and C. A. Harding.

Nicholls: Major Douglas Richard, R.E., 21a High Street, Chard. Somerset; Cranford, Chard. F. W. Beech, T. S. Darbyshire and P. W. Adams.

NIMMO: CECIL HARRY FRISTON, Ministry of Home Security, Glasgow: 10 Learmonth Street, Falkirk, Stirlingshire. A. N. Malcolm, J. R. McKay and A. H. Mottram. Pointon: Harold Jesse, Arcade Chambers, Stafford Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; 22 Mayfield Avenue, off Keele Road, Newcastle, Staffs. E. T. Watkin, J. B. Adams and A. R. Scrivener. RICKETTS: ERIC JAMES, Messrs. M. G. Cross & E. J. Ricketts, c/o Messrs. Bowen & Symes, Solicitors, Weymouth. M. G. Cross, H. E. Matthews and C. Fifield.

RUSHBROOK: LESLIE WILLIAM, 68 Berwick Drive, Burnside, nr. Glasgow. George Coles, L. H. Ross and James Taylor.

TUPPER: JOHN PATRICK, Ministry of Works, Bristol; 18 Durdham Park, Clifton, Bristol, 6. J. H. Forshaw, Edwin Williams and L. A. Derwicker. J. A. Dempster.

VIDLER: JAMES WILLIAM, War Damage Commission, Cambridge;

VIDLER: JAMES WILLIAM, War Damage Commission, Cambridge;
 48 Mickleton Drive, Evington, Leicester. A. J. Seal and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
 WISE: CAPT. ALFRED HENRY, R.E., Woodside, Longdown, nr. Exeter, Devon. W. A. Ross, F. W. Beech and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).
 WORCESTER: PAUL REGINALD, West Riding C.C., Education Architect's Dept., County Hall, Wakefield; 19 Carr Manor Parade, Chael Allerton, Leading R. B. Gribbon, C. H. Engritt and

Chapel Allerton, Leeds, 7. B. R. Gribbon, G. H. Foggitt and Ernest Simister.

**ELECTION: FEBRUARY 1945** 

An election of candidates for membership will take place in February 1945. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 29 January 1945

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

AS FELLOWS (3)
D'ALWIS: HYLTON THEODORE SHIRLEY, Dip. Arch.(Dist) (Liverpool) [A. 1932], Architect, University Scheme, P.W.D., Colombo, Ceylon; "Savitri," Castle Street, Colombo, Ceylon. Prof, Patrick Abercrombie, Prof. L. B. Budden and Clifford Holliday.

Fairick Adercromdie, Prof. L. B. Budden and Chifford Holliday.

Elsworth.: Capt. Lancelot Andrew [A. 1919], Garlicks Building.

Cape Town; St. James, Cape. F. K. Kendall, A. S. Furner
and C. P. Walgate.

Policansky: Max, B.Arch. [A. 1935], Murray House, 25 Hout
Street, Cape Town; "Ronda," cor. Mains Avenue and Tennant
Road, Kenilworth, Cape Town. H. J. Brownlee, Gordon
Stephenson and Prof. L. W. T. White.

AS ASSOCIATES (12)

AS ASSOCIATES (13) The name of a school or schools after a candidate's name indicates

the name of a school of schools after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

Corne: Charles Frederick, B.Arch. (Auckland) [Univ. Coll., Auckland, N.Z.), New Zealand. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

DE BRUYN: JOHANNES, B.Arch. (Rand) [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S.A. Architects), c/o Messrs. Cowin & Ellis, Jubilee House, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg. S. C. D. Ellis, Jubilee House, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg. Dowsett, A. S. Furner and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

DOLD: ARTHUR CEDRIC [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S.A. Architects], P.O. Box 449, Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Robert Howden, S. C. Dowsett and A. S. Furner. Douglas: Kenneth Walter [Univ. Coll., Auckland, N.Z.], Dolly

Varden Bay, Plimmerton, New Zealand. Applying for nomination

Varden Bay, Plimmerton, New Zealand. Applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

Durr: Frans Jacobus, Dip. Arch. (Cape Town) [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S.A. Architects], 86 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg. Prof. L. W. T. White, A. S. Furner and C. P. Walgate.

Gardner: Kenneth Hall [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S.A. Architects], "Storisende," Seaview Road, Muizenberg, C.P., South Africa. C. P. Walgate, Prof. L. W. T. White and James Morris.

Kiambara: Philozof Iumphoy [Final]. "Raijab Mahal." 144 Church-

Кнамвата: Phiroze Jijibhoy [Final], "Rajjab Mahal," 144 Churchgate Reclamation, Fort, Bombay. D. W. Ditchburn, C. M. Master and S. S. Reuben.

NIPANE: GANPATI PANDWRANG [Final], Ambabai Mistry Niwas, Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar, Bombay. C. M. Master, S. S. Reuben

and B. E. Doctor. RABIE: CHRISTIAAN, Dip.Arch. (U.C.T.) [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S.A. Architects], "Ripley," Esme Road, Newlands, Cape. F. K. Kendall, Prof. L. W. T. White and James Morris.

Satsangi: Sant Prasad, G.D.Arch. [Final], Consulting Architect's Office, Central P.W.D., New Delhi. H. A. N. Medd, F. B. Blomfield and Walter George.

SPENCE: Miss Elizabeth Mary, B.Arch. (Rand) [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S.A. Architects], Kopjes End,

Westcliff, Johannesburg. D. M. Sinclair, F. L. H. Fleming and S. C. Dowsett.

TE WATER: FRANS KARL [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S.A. Architects], "Cicada," Torquay Avenue, Wynberg, Cape Town. Prof. L. W. T. White, James Morris and C. P. Walgate.

TROPE: ELIJAH JULIUS [Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the Inst. of S.A. Architects], 29 Doris Street, Berea, Johannesburg. S. C. Dowsett and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

# Notices

INFORMAL MEETING, TUESDAY, 14 NOVEMBER 1944
An Informal Meeting will be held on Tuesday, 14 November 1944,
at 5.30 p.m., when there will be a talk on "The National Plan" by
Mr. A. W. Kenyon [F.], chairman of the R.I.B.A. Central Advisory
Committee, followed by a discussion.
THE R.I.B.A. REGISTER OF ASSISTANTS
SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS

Members and Students of the R.I.B.A. and the Allied and Associated Societies are reminded that a Register of Assistants seeking engagements is kept at the offices of the Royal Institute.

An assistant, seeking employment should obtain from the Acting Secretary R.I.B.A. the necessary application form on which particulars must be given as to the applicant's age, qualifications, salary required,

The application must be renewed each month unless the applicant has meanwhile obtained employment. This may be done either by

means of a letter or by a telephone message

Architects, whether members of the R.I.B.A. or not, will be furnished on application with the names and addresses of persons desiring employment as assistants, improvers or clerks of works as the case may be. Architects applying for assistants should give the following particulars of their requirements: (1) whether temporary or permanent engagement; (2) junior or senior assistants; (3) particulars of duties and style of work;

work; (4) salary offered. ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the next election they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Acting Secretary R.I.B.A. as soon as possible.

# MEMBERS' COLUMN

PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

Associate, age 32, at present Capt. R.E. in France, would like to

communicate with a firm or group of Architects with a view to partner-ship after the war.—Box 2894, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A. Fellow, having relinquished partnership to take up temporary appointment in essential war work, wishes to resume his profession and seeks partnership or salaried appointment in London or Southern counties. Write particulars to Box 1694, Acting Secretary, R.I.B.A.

REQUIRED by Architect [L.] an old-established Architectural Practice must have good connections, in Portsmouth, Southampton, or Eastbourne, Bexhill, Hastings districts. Please reply to Box No. 5104,

c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Member [F.] wishes to meet fellow Member (35-45 years of age) with view to establishment of a practice in Sussex as soon as circumstances permit. Box No. 4104, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate, age 37, varied experience, wants position, country practice, the view to partnership. Capital available.—Box No. 1594, c/o with view to partnership. Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT [F.], established London for many years, and shortly resuming practice discontinued during the war, is open to discuss partnership arrangements prospectively with another, preferably of young middle age and in practice or with potential connections. Nice, well equipped, centrally situated office. Particulars to Box No. 2694, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

DIOCESAN SURVEYOR POST VACANT

THE Southwark Diocesan Dilapidations Board invites applications for the position of Diocesan Surveyor. Particulars of duties, salary etc., may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board at 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

FOR SALE FOR SALE, by widow of member, set of instruments by Harling, complete. Includes large compasses with ink, divider and pen and extension arm, sm compasses, ink and pen, large dividers, 3 spring-bows, 2 pens, ivory scale, etc. Good condition. Accept £8. Can be inspected R.I.B.A. Library. Box No. 2794, c/o Acting Secretary, R.I.B.A.

d y g.

ed its ing rs id, int by ed ing see ing int es

n A.

t-4,

e)

n-

e,

ly

of

4,

tle

nd



# The way the wind is blowing...

will be much in demand for the permanent houses of post-war, built to give greater comfort and at less cost to keep warm. The 'Burt Report' — whose "value, to all concerned with post-war building, can hardly be overstated" says The Builder — dwells at length upon the importance of sound and thermal insulation. It ranks them as numbers three and four of the seven "basic technical considerations which chiefly affect labour and materials in house construction.'

American and Swedish influence is telling strongly in the same direction; and the thinking layman is coming to appreciate their importance. *Celotex* excels in *thermal* and *sound* insulation. It is permanent, rigid, and has great structural strength. Its appearance lends itself to the most pleasing decorative schemes.

★ cf. the Times leader comment on the Burt Report: "In particular the report's exposure of the neglect of heat insulation in the past is noteworthy. A higher initial outlay in this direction would be amply repaid by enhanced home comfort and by a reduction of the 55,000,000 tons of raw coal annually consumed for domestic purposes."

# CELOTEX

Makers of Insulating, Building and Hard Boards, and Acoustic Tiles

CELOTEX LIMITED, NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD, STONEBRIDGE PARK, LONDON, N.W.10

# Examples of Fine Period Architecture. Series No. 10



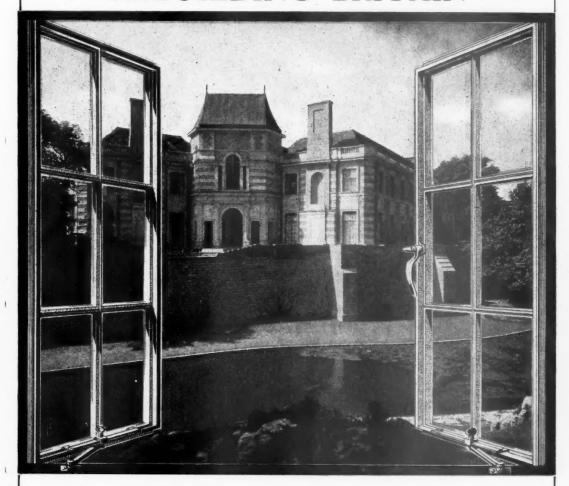
★ The massive Norman tower of St. Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire, one of the greatest in the country, was built between 1010 and 1093 by Abbot Paul de Caen. It is composed of bricks pillaged from the Roman city of Verulamium, on a hill across the little river Ver, and is remarkable for its lovely colour in the sunlight of an autumn evening.



BUILDING

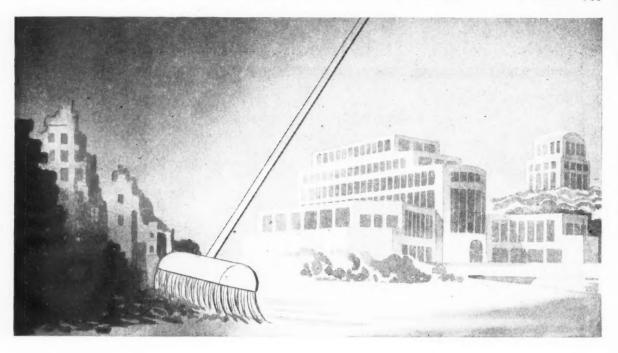
F. TROY & CO. LIMITED, I LINDFIELD GARDENS, LONDON, N.W.3

# REBUILDING BRITAIN



# HOPE'S Windows for Buildings Old & New

Henry Hope & Sons Ltd. Smethwick, Birmingham



# NEW OPPORTUNITIES

Taylor Woodrow Construction Ltd., again in the front rank of the Builders of the New Britain. Among the leaders equipped to turn the ideas of to-day into the realities of to-morrow.



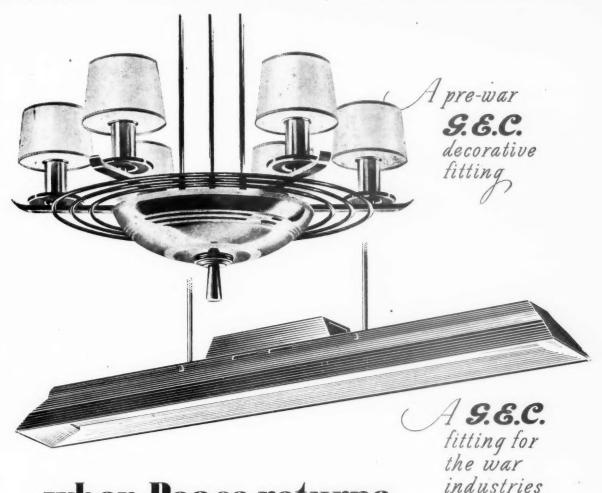
#### CONTRACTORS TO:

MINISTRY OF WORKS • MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION
ADMIRALTY • WAR OFFICE • AIR MINISTRY
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

# TAYLOR WOODROW CONSTRUCTION LTD

Building and Civil Engineering Contractors

LONDON OFFICE: 10 ST. GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W. I. Telephone WAXLOW 2366 (10 lines). Telegrams: TAYWOOD SOUTHALL. Code: BENTLEY'S SECOND.



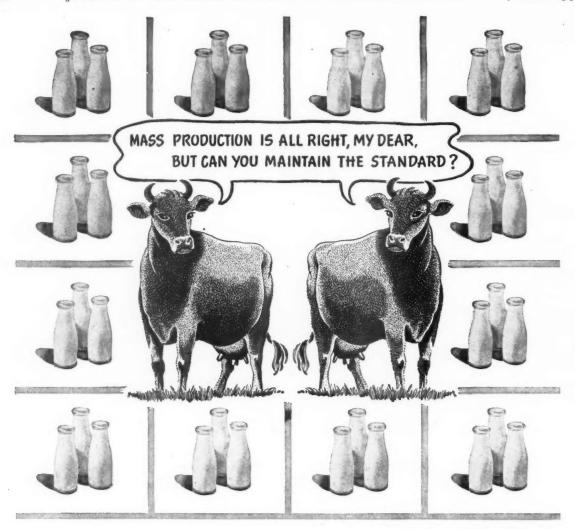
when Peace returns.

... the memories of those delightful G.E.C. fittings of character and refinement known so well before the war will be happily revived. The cloak of the Company's great war effort will be shed, and its fittings designers and manufacturing craftsmen will be free to turn their skill and artistry once again to producing ranges of fittings that will satisfy the tastes and needs of all.

S. E.C.

DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS** 



Don't worry, my dear—all that will be looked after. By the time the pints get into the bottles they never vary. It's even more so with Tru-Wel mass-produced, electrically welded steel tubes. Every one is absolutely uniform in accordance with your specification. Any possibility of variation is kept under constant control by continuous tests. Whether you use Tru-Wel Tukes for a purpose that is structural, functional or purely decorative,



you can be sure that *every* length, from the first to the millionth, will respond identically to any process to which it is subjected.

# MADE BY TUBE PRODUCTS LIMITED

OLDBURY . BIRMINGHAM

A MEMBER OF THE TUBE INVESTMENTS GROUP



# PLAN TRICOSAL

# for CONCRETE FLOORS

The Time
has
arrived
TRICOSAL

is at your service Although for the past five years we have been compelled to restrict commercial enterprise, our technical experts have been extremely busy and the knowledge they have acquired by experience we are prepared to pass on to you.

Town and country planning where the question of underground is of vital importance, such as Basements, Lift Walls, etc. **TRICOSAL** has proved to be an unexcelled medium.

Weather conditions are also a factor to be dealt with, and where concrete is used, if **TRICOSAL** is added the result is **WATERPROOF**.



A. A. BYRD & COMPANY, LIMITED 7, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C.3

Phone: Mansion House 7337



PEW indeed would guess that this picturesque building is but clever camouflage for a Braithwaite Pressed Steel Tank. The Tank in question is of 43,000 gallons capacity and provides the water supply to one of Britain's garden cities. This is yet another of many interesting and unusual installations by Braithwaites. Storage tanks for all purposes are fully described in a special brochure. You are invited to apply for a copy.

# BRAITHWAITE

PRESSED STEEL TANKS



BRAITHWAITE & CO. ENGINEERS LTD.
16 KINGS HOUSE, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1 · TEL.: WHItchall 3993



# THE INDUSTRIAL

No other type of structure imposes such severe and fluctuating loads upon the bricks. Completely exposed to weather from all quarters, the bricks in an industrial chimney above ground, and below, must maintain a standard of performance far in excess of that which any other type of building demands. The foundation of a house is child's play by comparison.



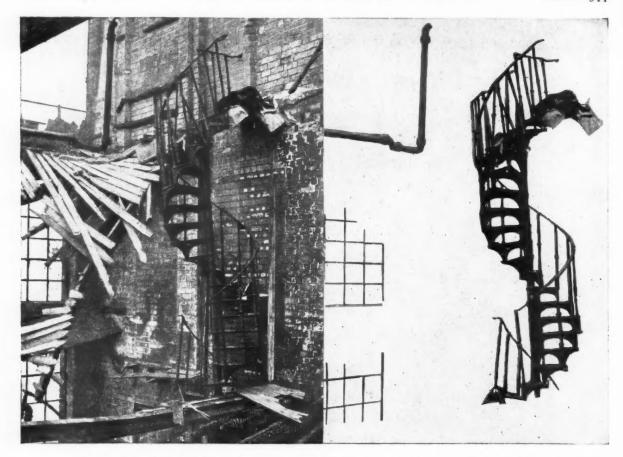
Hertford Brewery (McMullen & Sons Ltd.)
Mark Jennings — Consulting Engineer.
Contractors: The Reading Boiler Setting Co. Ltd

For many years the leading firms of Industrial Chimney specialists have preferred PHORPRES Bricks. One firm alone - Chimneys Limited have built 259 industrial chimneys using PHORPRES bricks.



BRICK COMPANY LIMITED LONDON

HEAD OFFICE: STEWARTBY, BEDFORD, BEDS. Telephone: KEMPSTON 3131 BIRMINGHAM OFFICE: PRUDENTIAL BUILDINGS, ST. PHILIP'S PLACE, BIRMINGHAM. Telephone: COLMORE 4141 BRISTOL DEPOT: ASHLEY HILL GOODS DEPOT (G.W.R.) ASHLEY HILL. Telephone : BRISTOL 46572



This is the result of a pre-war fire Why did the staircase and drainpipes survive?

A fire-resisting material?

# These are the things that survived

Because they were made from an old, tried, trustworthy material that's as modern as anything produced by the laboratory this century.

More than that — a material that not only resists heat, but has greater resistance to corrosion than either wrought iron or steel, and has vast strength in compression.

IT MUST BE A CAST IRON PROPOSITION - IT IS

THIS IS ONLY ONE OF THOUSANDS OF PROOFS THAT

# **CAST IRON CAN TAKE IT**

PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH IRONFOUNDERS ASSOCIATION 145 ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, C2



# C R I T T A L L W I N D O W S



WHEN YOU REBUILD

THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.I

# DECORATING - AND WEATHERPROOFING - WITH



# 





# CEMENT PAINT

PAINTING the outside walls of houses for the sake of appearance only is one of those things which is just not done in war-time.

But when it comes to treating external wall surfaces to prevent the penetration of damp, the obvious course to adopt is to renovate and weatherproof at the same time. 'Snowcem' Cement Paint admirably fulfils this dual purpose.

It is, in fact, much more than a decorative paint. It virtually provides a cement 'shell' which is waterproof and, in common with all forms of cement work, the longer it stands the harder it gets and is therefore permanent.

Although the illustrations on this page only tell half the story—that of appearance—they do show how drab, stained and disfigured walls can be made clean, bright and attractive and, on this score alone, 'Snowcem' will more than justify its use when war-time drabness is finished with.

The photographs show (1) a pair of houses with rough cast exteriors owned by Tettenhall Urban District Council; (2) after treatment; (3) a block of U.D.C. houses at Maltby; (4) the same with the old pebble dash stripped and the houses re-rendered with Portland cement rendering and painted.

(5) a house at Great Meadows, Prestbury; (6) after broken white 'Snowcem' had been applied to cement rendering; (7) a small industrial canteen at Brentford; (8) after 'Snowcem' had been applied to lime plaster on concrete blocks.

The last two illustrations are included to show that 'Snow-cem' is equally suitable for interior decoration.

It is, incidentally, ideal in factories or farm buildings where hygiene and light are of paramount importance.

# "SNOWCEM"

Waterproof
CEMENT PAINT

Supplied by the
CEMENT MARKETING CO. LTD.
The Club House, : Coombe Hill
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Northern Agents: G. & T. Earle, Ltd. Cement Manufacturers · Hull.









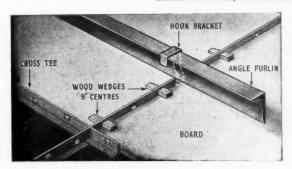


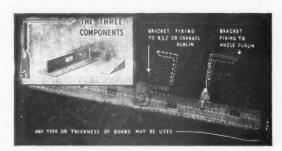
# FOR APPLYING ANY TYPE OF BOARD TO CEILING & WALLS

The Wallboard is secured to sherardised pressed steel slotted T-section by wedges. To the right are shown the methods of attaching the support to various forms of purlin.



Escalator Tunnel at St. John's Wood Underground Station. Architect: S. A. Heaps.





# 8 POINTS TO BE NOTED

- Fixed to UNDERSIDE of purlins-steel or wood-covering unsightly hook bolts, clips, etc.
- Assures the insulating value of air space between roof and underside of purlins. No dust or dirt.

  Can be fixed to steel or wood purlins of roofs and joists

- of flat ceiling.

  No unsightly nail heads showing.

  Can be applied to new or old buildings of any construction
- independently of the roofing contractor who proceeds with his work ahead of the AnD Wedge Method. Any thickness of board can be used, from  $\frac{1}{8}$  In. to  $\frac{9}{8}$  in. This method can be used for applying linings to exterior walls.
- The simplicity of application is such that any contractor can apply the AnD Wedge Method, and the materials making up this method can be purchased by the contractor.

Full particulars, specification and a typical layout will be sent on request

# F. ANDERSON

Wallboards for Government Work

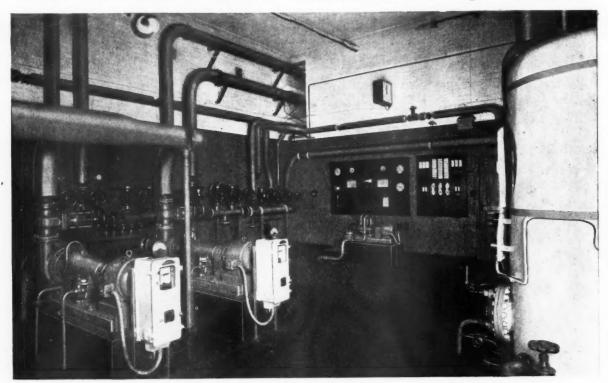
Send us your "certificate of requirements" (such as Form PC/WD/I War Dept.) and we will arrange for licence application to Paper Control.

HARRIS WHARF, GRAHAM STREET, LONDON, N.I.

TELEPHONE: CLERKENWELL 4582

CERNES NO 21

# MODERN ENGINEERING INSTALLATIONS by HADENS



THE pump and control chamber of a high pressure hot water heating installation designed and erected by Hadens in a chemical factory.

HEATING
HY ALL SYSTEMS
HIGH PRESSURE HOT WATER
SYSTEMS FOR HEATING AND PROCESS WORK
AIR CONDITIONING AND VENTILATION
PLUMBING & SANITATION, ELECTRIC LIGHTING & POWER



IN WAR TIME:
A.R.P. VENTILATION
AND GAS FILTRATION
HOT WATER SUPPLIES
FOR CLEANSING STATIONS
PATENT DEINFESTING APPARATUS FOR CLOTHING, ETC.

# G. N. HADEN & SONS LTD \* \* Estd. 1816

MAIN BRANCHES:

 Sub-Branches:
Newcastle-on-Tyne 1, 13 Mosley Street
York, 39 Micklegate
Liverpool 1, St. Luke's Chambers, Bold Place
Norwich, City Chambers, Upper King Street
Vocated Branches:
Evacuated Branches:
Eastbourne, c/o London Offics
Terminus 2877
Canterbury, c/o London Office
Terminus 2877

HADENS ENGINEERING CO. LTD., 199 Pearse Street, Dublin, C.5 Dublin 43987

19-29 Woburn Place, LONDON, W.C.1

'Phone: TERminus 2877 (10 lines) Wires: Warmth, Westcent, London



# PREFABRICATION 1066

LIKE ALL good soldiers, William of Normandy had a plan. When he invaded Britain he brought a staff of carpenters with forts made of timber, 'all shaped, framed and pierced to receive the pins which they had brought, cut and ready in large barrels.' But these forts were merely knocked together to safeguard William's line of advance. None knew better than he that success would demand something more substantial and comfortable for his garrisons.

Today, prefabrication can give even a temporary building the comforts and conveniences of a permanent one. The modern architect, supported by the engineer, can plan for the newest systems of cooking, heating, refrigeration and constant hot water . . . and gas can provide the 'prefabricated' fuel . . . a fuel which is clean. speedy and economical . . . a fuel which is flexible and controllable . . . a fuel which lends itself to use with compact and comprehensive labour-saving equipment.

# FOR POST-WAR PLANNING GAS WILL BE AT YOUR SERVICE

Gas equipment is only available for priority work, but architects planning for the post-war period can benefit from wartime experience and achievement.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION . I GROSVENOR PLACE . S.W.I

# Konfife compression fittings

# For Amphibious Operations

"Kontite" fittings have maintained their outstanding position under extreme war conditions by their adaptability for Aircraft, for Ships, and for shore establishments—Factories, Hostels, Hospitals, Houses and Civil Defence buildings.

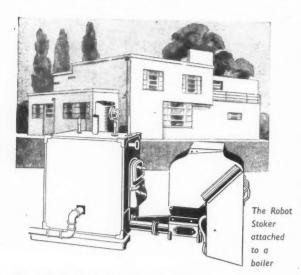
# SPEED IN ERECTION SAVE TIME AND LABOUR

Can be used with light-gauge copper or steel tube.



TELEPHONE : BOLTON 197 TELEGRAMS : "KONTITE, BOLTON"

KAY & CO. Engineers LTD. BOLTON.



# An Engineer planned STOKER FOR TOWN & COUNTRY HOUSES

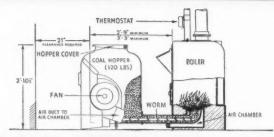
• Controlled Temperatures • Constant Hot Water

The Baby Robot Stoker is the Engineer's answer to the rather haphazard systems of heating town and country houses. It can be applied to most domestic boilers, and comprises a coal hopper, worm conveyor and firepot complete with \(\frac{1}{4}\) h.p. driving motor and forced draught fan. The Baby Robot is **smokeless in operation**. It burns low-priced grades of coal and carries sufficient for a twelve-hour run on the boiler, with only a few minutes' attention per day. It is thermostatically controlled, giving a regular even heat up to 100,000 B.T.U.s per hour. This is generally suitable for a house with one bathroom, two washbasins and ten or twelve radiators.

An interesting folder, with photographs and diagrams describing the Baby Robot Stoker, will gladly be sent on application.

# BABY

# ROBOT STOKER



# RILEY STOKER CO., LTD.

MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION ORGANISATION

NINETEEN WOBURN PLACE LONDON W.C.I



FRAZZI LTD. LENNOX HOUSE, NORFOLK STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2. Tel: TEMple Bar 5371 and 20, Savile Street, Sheffield, 4. Telephone: Sheffield 23721

371



We commend the cause of the BRITISH LEGION to the generosity of our friends

RIPPERS RIPPER LIMITED

CASTLE HEDINGHAM, ESSEX' & 11, GROSVENOR COURT MANSIONS, MARBLE ARCH, W.2.

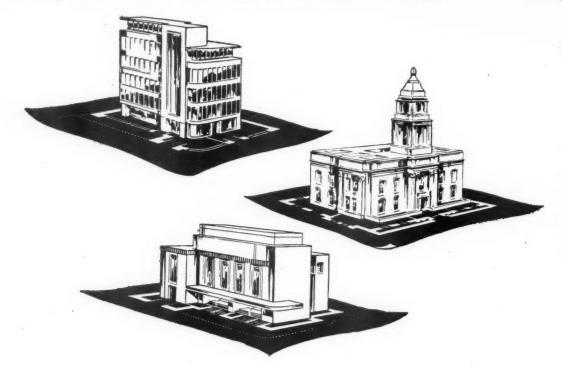
# The best practice in LEAD

Nowing to war conditions, it is greatly regretted that considerable unexpected delay is occurring in the delivery or reprints of Information Sheets and those applying are requested to note that it may be some time before the sheets they ask for can be sent.

is fully detailed in \*44 Information sheets

Copies of sheets of special interest may be obtained free of charge by architects, housing authorities, builders, plumbers and students who will write for the list of Lead Technical Publications and indicate thereon the sheets they wish to receive. Any number of sheets is available in this way without charge. Alternatively "complete sets" are obtainable at a charge of 5/-. Lead Industries Development Council, Eagle House, 109 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.

h



# BLUE=PRINTS FOR BETTER LIGHTING

Artificial illumination—as exemplified by modern electric lighting practice—is an architectural medium which has seldom been exploited to its fullest extent.

In the buildings of the future lie unrivalled opportunities for a bold and competent treatment of lighting, which must of necessity be regarded as an integral part of both the planning and the structure of the building.

The Lighting Service Bureau—backed by the research organisations of its members—offers unrivalled facilities for providing information on all aspects of modern illumination. The Bureau is at your service.



THE LIGHTING SERVICE BUREAU, 2, SAVOY HILL, LONDON, W.C.2
MAINTAINED BY THE ELECTRIC LAMP MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

# Invisible Panel Warming Association

In the many new buildings which will be required in this country and on the continent after the war, Invisible Panel Warming will inevitably play an important role. The inherent success of this all British invention is the result of the low temperature employed in establishing the final comfort conditions. It affords many advantages and these may be broadly classified as follows:—

> 1. It is healthy. 2. It is economic. 3. It is invisible.

These advantages have been proved in over one thousand important buildings throughout the country.

For technical and further particulars apply to any of the following :-

ASHWELL & NESBIT, LTD., 37, Pembroke Square,

London, W.8.

BENHAM & SONS, LTD., 66, Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

BRIGHTSIDE FOUNDRY & ENGINEERING CO. LTD., Sheffield.1.

CRITTALL, RICHARD & COMPANY, LTD., Aldwych House,

London, W.C.2.

HADEN, G. N. & SONS, LTD., ROSSER & RUSSELL LTD., 19/29, Woburn Place,

London, W.C.1. HOPE'S HEATING & LIGHTING, LTD.,

Smethwick, Birmingham. JEFFREYS, J. & CO. LTD., St. George's House,

195/203, Waterloo Road, London, S.E.1. YOUNG, AUSTEN & NORRIS WARMING CO.

LIMITED. Burley House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. 30 Conduit Street,

London, W.1.

STEEL & CO. LIMITED, Crown Works,

Sunderland. SULZER BROS. (LONDON) LTD.

31, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

YOUNG, LTD., 35, Uphill Road,

Mill Hill, London, N.W.7.

or to the Secretaries, Invisible Panel Warming Association, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2. 'Phone: London Wall 4286

Issued by the

#### PANEL WARMING ASSOCIATION INVISIBLE

formed to promote and to exchange and codify technical information



LINGFIELD PARK RACE-COURSE GRAND STAND

Architects: Messrs. Brierley & Rutherford, FF.R.I.B.A.

One of our Contracts in the Peaceful Years

# JOHN LAING & SON, LTD.

BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS

LONDON, N.W.7 DALSTON ROAD, CARLISLE

Established 1848

TELEPHONES: MILL HILL 3242 CARLISLE 1820

